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NEWS 2	AUG 10	Time limit for inactive STN sessions doubles to 40 minutes
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NEWS 5	AUG 24	CA/CAplus enhanced with legal status information for U.S. patents
NEWS 6	SEP 09	50 Millionth Unique Chemical Substance Recorded in CAS REGISTRY
NEWS 7	SEP 11	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM thesaurus
NEWS 8	OCT 21	Derwent World Patents Index Coverage of Indian and Taiwanese Content Expanded
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NEWS 10	NOV 23	Addition of SCAN format to selected STN databases
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NEWS 13	DEC 01	DGENE, USGENE, and PCTGEN: new percent identity feature for sorting BLAST answer sets
NEWS 14	DEC 02	Derwent World Patent Index: Japanese FI-TERM thesaurus added
NEWS 15	DEC 02	PCTGEN enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB
NEWS 16	DEC 02	USGENE: Enhanced coverage of bibliographic and sequence information
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=> s anti apopto?
L1       29954 ANTI APOPTO?

=> s apoptosis (3a) inhibitor
L2       20334 APOPTOSIS (3A) INHIBITOR

=>

=> s apoptosis (3a) inhibit?
L3       74553 APOPTOSIS (3A) INHIBIT?

=> s apopto? (3a) protect?
L4       16445 APOPTO? (3A) PROTECT?

=> s l1 or l2 or l3
L5       97885 L1 OR L2 OR L3

=> s l5 and transactivat?
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L6        1249 L5 AND TRANSACTIVAT?

=> s l6 and CHO
L7           7 L6 AND CHO

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8           5 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 5 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson
Corporation  on STN
AN   2006:680140  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200600674562
TI   Mdm2-mediated NEDD8 modification of TAp73 regulates its
     transactivation function.
AU   Watson, Ian R.; Blanch, Alvaro; Lin, Dan C. C.; Ohh, Michael;
Irwin,
     Meredith S. [Reprint Author]
CS   Hosp Sick Children, Canc Res Program, 555 Univ Ave, Toronto, ON
M5G 1X8,
     Canada
     meredith.irwin@sickkids.ca
SO   Journal of Biological Chemistry, (NOV 10 2006) Vol. 281, No. 45,
pp.
     34096-34103.
     CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 6 Dec 2006
     Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 2006
AB   Mutations in p73 are rare in cancer.  Emerging evidence suggests
that the
     relative expression of various p73 isoforms may contribute to
     tumorigenesis.  Alternative promoters and N-terminal splicing
result in
     the transcription and processing of either full-length (TA) or
     N-terminally truncated (Delta N) p73 isoforms.  TAp73 possesses
     pro-apoptotic functions, while Delta Np73 has anti-
     apoptotic properties via functional inhibition of TAp73 and p53.
     Here, we report that TAp73, but not Delta Np73, is covalently
modified by
     NEDD8 under physiologic conditions in an Mdm2-dependent manner.
     Co-expression of NEDP1, a cysteine protease that specifically
cleaves
     NEDD8 conjugates, was shown to deneddylate TAp73.  In addition,
blockage
     of the endogenous NEDD8 pathway increased TAp73-mediated
     transactivation of p53- and p73-responsive promoter-driven
     reporter activity, and in conjunction, neddylated TAp73 species
were found
```

preferentially in the cytoplasm. These results suggest that Mdm2 attenuates TAp73 transactivation function, at least in part, by promoting NEDD8-dependent TAp73 cytoplasmic localization and provide the first evidence of a covalent post-translational modification exclusively targeting the TA isoforms of p73.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2005:638656 CAPLUS
DN 143:127857
TI Enhancement of transactivation system for recombinant protein expression in mammalian cells by reducing apoptosis
IN Bebbington, Christopher Robert; Yu, Bo
PA Kalobios, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005065348	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43830	20041230
WO 2005065348	A3	20051027		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1702071	A2	20060920	EP 2004-815827	20041230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS
US 20090111144 A1 20090430 US 2006-585149 20060630
PRAI US 2003-533917P P 20031231
WO 2004-US43830 W 20041230
AB The present invention relates to recombinant protein expression in a mammalian host cell using a co-expressed transcriptional activator (transactivator). More specifically, the invention relates to the enhancement of recombinant protein production by reducing apoptosis in a population of cells that contain a recombinant transactivator introduced into the cell to enhance gene expression of the recombinant protein. In particular, the invention provides vectors, host cells, and methods of expressing at least one desired polypeptide by transfecting a mammalian host cell with cistrons encoding a transactivator, a desired polypeptide, and an apoptosis-protective protein. In one embodiment the apoptosis-protective protein is Bcl-2, or Bcl-2 having a deletion in the regulatory loop domain. In a preferred embodiment the transactivator is an adenoviral E1a protein or a variant thereof, more preferably an E1a protein from human Ad2, Ad5 or Ad12. In another preferred embodiment, the transactivator is CREB (cAMP-responsive element-binding) or its variant.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
AN 2005118695 EMBASE
TI Immunomodulating and anti-apoptotic action of ursodeoxycholic acid: Where are we and where should we go?.
AU Bellentani, Stefano, Dr. (correspondence)
CS Centro Studi Fegato, AREA Science Park, Basovizza, Trieste, Italy.
liversb@unimore.it
AU Bellentani, Stefano, Dr. (correspondence)
CS Azienda USL di Modena, Ospedale di Carpi, Italy.
liversb@unimore.it
AU Bellentani, Stefano, Dr. (correspondence)
CS Fondo Studi Fegato, Sezione di Modena, Via G. Bove, 13, 41100 Modena,
Italy. liversb@unimore.it
SO European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, (Feb 2005) Vol. 17,

No. 2, pp. 137-140.
Refs: 30
ISSN: 0954-691X CODEN: EJGHES
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review; (Review)
FS 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2005
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 2005
AB Ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) is currently used in clinical practice worldwide not only for the dissolution of cholesterol gallstones, but also, mainly, to treat patients with chronic cholestatic liver diseases. However, the mechanisms of action of UDCA at the hepatocyte and cholangiolyte levels are still not completely understood. Much progress has been made from the first concept that the only mechanism of action of this bile acid was its choleretic action. One of the most fascinating mechanisms of action that was evoked for UDCA is its immunomodulating and anti-apoptotic action, which could, in part, be explained by its interaction with the glucocorticoid nuclear receptor at the hepatocyte level. Glucocorticoids, whose prototype is dexamethasone, are the major ligands of the glucocorticoid receptor. The biological effects of glucocorticoids are driven by a multiple-step reaction including binding of the steroid to the glucocorticoid receptor, DNA binding, receptor transformation, nuclear translocation and either positive or negative gene transactivation. In this issue of the journal, Weitzel and co-workers clearly demonstrated that the binding of UDCA to the glucocorticoid receptor is unspecific. Therefore, the anti-inflammatory, cytoprotective and anti-apoptotic actions of UDCA should be due not only to the mild interaction with the glucocorticoid receptor, but also to transactivation or transrepression of different cytoplasmic proteins that are involved in the survival pathway. .COPYRGT. 2005 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2004:351886 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400352528
TI TATA-binding protein-associated factor 7 regulates polyamine transport
activity and polyamine analog-induced apoptosis.
AU Fukuchi, Junichi; Hiipakka, Richard A.; Kokontis, John M.; Nishimura,
Kazuhiro; Igarashi, Kazuei; Liao, Shutsung [Reprint Author]
CS Ben May Inst Canc Res, Univ Chicago, MC6027,5841 S Maryland Ave, Chicago,
IL, 60637, USA
sliao@huggins.bsd.uchicago.edu
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (July 16 2004) Vol. 279, No. 29, pp.
29921-29929. print.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2004
Last Updated on STN: 26 Aug 2004
AB Identification of the polyamine transporter gene will be useful for
modulating polyamine accumulation in cells and should be a good target for
controlling cell proliferation. Polyamine transport activity in mammalian
cells is critical for accumulation of the polyamine analog methylglyoxal
bis(guanylhydrazone) (MGBG) that induces apoptosis, although a gene
responsible for transport activity has not been identified. Using a
retroviral gene trap screen, we generated MGBG-resistant Chinese hamster
ovary (CHO) cells to identify genes involved in polyamine
transport activity. One gene identified by the method encodes
TATA-binding protein-associated factor 7 (TAF7), which functions not only
as one of the TAFs, but also a coactivator for c-Jun. TAF7-deficient
cells had decreased capacity for polyamine uptake (20% of CHO
cells), decreased AP-1 activation, as well as resistance to MGBG-induced
apoptosis. Stable expression of TAF7 in TAF7-deficient cells restored
transport activity (55% of CHO cells), AP-1 gene
transactivation (100% of CHO cells), and sensitivity to
MGBG-induced apoptosis. Overexpression of TAF7 in CHO cells did
not increase transport activity, suggesting that TAF7 may be involved in

the maintenance of basal activity. c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase inhibitors blocked MGBG-induced apoptosis without alteration of polyamine transport. Decreased TAF7 expression, by RNA interference, in androgen-independent human prostate cancer LN-CaP104-R1 cells resulted in lower polyamine transport activity (25% of control) and resistance to MGBG-induced growth arrest. Taken together, these results reveal a physiological function of TAF7 as a basal regulator for mammalian polyamine transport activity and MGBG-induced apoptosis.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2004:123339 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400116629
TI Pro-apoptotic role of casein Kinase 2 is mediated by a JNK signaling cascade.
AU Hilgard, Philip [Reprint Author]; Gerken, Guido [Reprint Author]; Czaja, Mark J.; Stockert, Richard J.
CS University Hospital Essen, Essen, Germany
SO Hepatology, (October 2003) Vol. 38, No. 4 Suppl. 1, pp. 241A. print.
Meeting Info.: 54th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases. Boston, MA, USA. October 24-28, 2003. American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases.
ISSN: 0270-9139 (ISSN print).
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2004
AB The tetrameric enzyme Protein Kinase CK2 plays a significant role in the regulation of cell proliferation, malignant transformation and apoptosis.
The catalytic alpha-subunit of the enzyme is known to exist in three isoforms, CK2alpha, CK2alpha' and the recently described CK2alpha", predominately located in the nuclear matrix of hepatocytes. Preliminary studies suggested that CK2alpha" plays a pivotal role in the induction of cell death. The AIM of the present study was to determine the mechanism

whereby CK2alpha" regulates hepatocellular apoptosis. METHODS and
RESULTS: When compared to wildtype (wt) HuH-7 cells, the CK2alpha" (-/-)
Trf1 mutant cell line was resistant to apoptosis induced by a variety of
cell death stimuli as determined by the MTT assay. By 90 h post-infection
with dengue virus (DEN), 85-90% of the wt-HuH-7 cells had undergone cell
death, in comparison to only 6% of Trf1 cells. After TNF treatment, 80%
of wt-HuH-7 cells died within 48 h, but death in Trf1 cells was less than
10%. For other death stimuli, the reduction in cell death between
wt-HuH-7 and Trf1 ranged from 75% for menadione, 62% for okadaic acid, 55%
for H2O2, 50% for UV-light, to 43% for acetaminophen. The resistant
phenotype was reverted by stable transfection of Trf1 cells with
recombinant CK2alpha", which re-sensitized Trf1 cells to death induced by
DEN, TNF and UV. Flowcytometric measurement of DNA hypoploidy revealed
that DEN and TNF induced DNA fragmentation indicating that apoptosis was
the predominant cause of cell death. Immunoblot analysis revealed that
DEN infection did not induce caspase-3 or -8 activation in either cell
line. In contrast, TNF treatment induced caspase activation in wt-HuH-7
with no effect in Trf1 cells. This differential response was confirmed by
the selective inhibition of TNF induced apoptosis in
wt-HuH-7 by the pan-caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK and the caspase-3
inhibitor DEVD-CHO, while DEN induced cell death was unaffected.
Mitochondrial permeability as indicated by the release of cytochrome c
occurs upstream of caspase activation in different death pathways.
Immunoblot analysis showed that DEN infection resulted in equal increases
in cytoplasmic cytochrome c levels in both wt-HuH-7 and Trf1, as opposed
to TNF, which had no effect. As CK2 has several potential links to
NF-kappaB, induction of this pathway by DEN infection and TNF treatment
was assessed either by the phosphorylation of IkappaB or by a luciferase

assay of NF-kappaB transactivation. TNF induced equal
activation of NF-kappaB in both cell lines. DEN infection did not result
in NF-kappaB activation in either cell line. Evaluation of JNK related
pathways involved in death signaling revealed a dramatic deficiency of
c-Jun phosphorylation after stimulation with DEN or TNF in Trf1 cells
without affecting the absolute concentration of either JNK or c-Jun. To
test the significance of c-Jun in HuH-7 death signaling, cells were
pre-infected with a dominant negative c-Jun expressing adenovirus. TNF
induced cell death was reduced from 75% to 20% in infected wt-HuH-7 cells.
The difference in JNK activity translated into a differential AP-1
activation in the two cell lines. The initial AP-1 activity in untreated
Trf1 cells was only 25% of that found in wt-HuH-7 cells. TNF treatment
resulted in a 1.5 fold increase of AP-1 dependent reporter transcription
in both cell lines thereby retaining the initial differential. DEN
infection increased AP-1 activity in wt-HuH-7, while activity remained
unchanged or slightly decreased in Trf1 cells. Consistent with a
pro-apoptotic role for JNK, pretreatment with the JNK inhibitor SP600125
reduced TNF and DEN induced cell death in wt-HuH-7 by more than three
fold. CONCLUSION: These results suggest a role for the JNK/c-Jun/AP-1
signal cascade in the regulation of a critical CK2alpha" dependent
pro-apoptotic step in HuH-7 cells.

```
=> s ucoe
L9          36 UCOE

=> s ubiquitous chromatin opening element
L10         12 UBIQUITOUS CHROMATIN OPENING ELEMENT

=> s l9 or l10
L11         37 L9 OR L10

=> s l11 and hnRNP A2
L12          2 L11 AND HNRNP A2
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=> d bib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN   2005:638656  CAPLUS
DN   143:127857
TI   Enhancement of transactivation system for recombinant protein
expression
     in mammalian cells by reducing apoptosis
IN   Bebbington, Christopher Robert; Yu, Bo
PA   Kalobios, Inc., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.
DATE
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PI   WO 2005065348        A2    20050721    WO 2004-US43830
20041230
     WO 2005065348        A3    20051027
          W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH,
              CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD,
              GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
KZ, LC,
              LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NA, NI,
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SL, SY,
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     EP 1702071           A2    20060920    EP 2004-815827
20041230
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     US 20090111144       A1    20090430    US 2006-585149
20060630
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PRAI US 2003-533917P P 20031231
WO 2004-US43830 W 20041230
AB The present invention relates to recombinant protein expression in a mammalian host cell using a co-expressed transcriptional activator (transactivator). More specifically, the invention relates to the enhancement of recombinant protein production by reducing apoptosis in a population of cells that contain a recombinant transactivator introduced into the cell to enhance gene expression of the recombinant protein. In particular, the invention provides vectors, host cells, and methods of expressing at least one desired polypeptide by transfecting a mammalian host cell with cistrons encoding a transactivator, a desired polypeptide, and an apoptosis-protective protein. In one embodiment the apoptosis-protective protein is Bcl-2, or Bcl-2 having a deletion in the regulatory loop domain. In a preferred embodiment the transactivator is an adenoviral E1a protein or a variant thereof, more preferably an E1a protein from human Ad2, Ad5 or Ad12. In another preferred embodiment, the transactivator is CREB (cAMP-responsive element-binding) or its variant.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2000:85020 CAPLUS
DN 132:133229
TI A polynucleotide comprising a ubiquitous chromatin opening element (UCOE)
IN Antoniou, Michael; Crombie, Robert
PA Cobra Therapeutics Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 188 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000005393	A2	20000203	WO 1999-GB2357	19990721

WO 2000005393 A3 20000817
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
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MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2333852 A1 20000203 CA 1999-2333852 19990721
CA 2333852 C 20070529
AU 9950534 A 20000214 AU 1999-50534 19990721
AU 771111 B2 20040311
EP 1098986 A2 20010516 EP 1999-934910 19990721
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2002522027 T 20020723 JP 2000-561339 19990721
JP 4220673 B2 20090204
US 20020106789 A1 20020808 US 1999-358082 19990721
US 6689606 B2 20040210
CN 100365127 C 20080130 CN 1999-811155 19990721
CN 101260384 A 20080910 CN 2007-10193347 19990721
KR 795626 B1 20080117 KR 2001-700883 20010119
MX 2001000830 A 20020604 MX 2001-830 20010122
US 20030018986 A1 20030123 US 2002-224972 20020821
US 20030061627 A1 20030327 US 2002-224993 20020821
US 20030061628 A1 20030327 US 2002-225418 20020821
US 6964951 B2 20051115
US 20030082599 A1 20030501 US 2002-225073 20020821
US 6881556 B2 20050419
JP 2005052149 A 20050303 JP 2004-293969 20041006

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     US 20050181428        A1    20050818    US 2005-87052
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     US 7442787            B2    20081028
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20071101
     JP 2009102331         A     20090514    JP 2008-305611
20081128
     KR 2009117675         A     20091112    KR 2009-93097
20090930
PRAI GB 1998-15879         A     19980721
     US 1998-107688P       P     19981109
     GB 1999-6712          A     19990323
     US 1999-127410P       P     19990401
     GB 1999-9494          A     19990423
     US 1999-134016P       P     19990512
     CN 1999-811155        A3    19990721
     JP 2000-561339        A3    19990721
     US 1999-358082        A3    19990721
     WO 1999-GB2357        W     19990721
     KR 2001-700883        A3    20010119
     US 2002-225418        A1    20020821
     JP 2004-293969        A3    20041006
     KR 2007-103583        A3    20071015
     JP 2007-285560        A3    20071101
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB   The present invention relates to a polynucleotide comprising a
     ubiquitous chromatin opening element
     (UCOE) which is not derived from an LCR (locus control region).
     UCOE element are provided from genomic clones of the human
     TATA-binding protein (TBP) gene locus and the human
heterogeneous nuclear
     ribonucleoprotein (hnRNP) A2 gene locus.  Sequence
     anal. reveals that the TBP promoter regions are contained with a
     methylation-free, CpG-island.  The TBP and hn RNP-A2 gene loci
share the
     common feature of closely linked, divergently transcribed
promoters.  The
     UCOE substantially improves gene expression in the context of
     adenovirus, a non-integrating vector of great potential in gene
therapy,
     and also elevates expression from weak but specific promoters to
much more
     useful levels with retention of useful specificity.  The present
invention
     also relates to a vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence,
a host
     cell comprising the vector, use of the polynucleotide, vector or
host cell
     in therapy and in an assay, and a method of identifying UCOEs.
The
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     UCOE opens chromatin or maintains chromatin in an open state and
     facilitates reproducible expression of an operably-linked gene
in cells of
     at least two different tissue types.
OSC.G   9      THERE ARE 9 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9
CITINGS)
RE.CNT  1      THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:40:13 ON 30 DEC 2009)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:50:44 ON 30 DEC 2009
L1         29954 S ANTI APOPTO?
L2         20334 S APOPTOSIS (3A) INHIBITOR
L3         74553 S APOPTOSIS (3A) INHIBIT?
L4         16445 S APOPTO? (3A) PROTECT?
L5         97885 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
L6          1249 S L5 AND TRANSACTIVAT?
L7             7 S L6 AND CHO
L8             5 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9            36 S UCOE
L10           12 S UBIQUITOUS CHROMATIN OPENING ELEMENT
L11           37 S L9 OR L10
L12            2 S L11 AND HNRNP A2

=> s l6 and antibody
L13           60 L6 AND ANTIBODY

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14           40 DUP REM L13 (20 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 40 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 40  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson
Corporation  on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
AN   2009:418008  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200900419111
TI   delta-Opioid receptor-stimulated Akt signaling in neuroblastoma
x glioma
     (NG108-15) hybrid cells involves receptor tyrosine
kinase-mediated PI3K
     activation.
AU   Heiss, Anika; Ammer, Hermann; Eisinger, Daniela A. [Reprint
Author]
CS   Univ Munich, Inst Pharmacol Toxicol and Pharm, Koeniginstr 16,
D-80539
```

Muenchen Federal, Germany
eisinger@pharmtox.vetmed.uni-muenchen.de
SO Experimental Cell Research, (JUL 15 2009) Vol. 315, No. 12, pp. 2115-2125.
CODEN: ECREAL. ISSN: 0014-4827.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 15 Jul 2009
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jul 2009
AB delta-Opioid receptor (DOR) agonists possess cytoprotective properties, an effect associated with activation of the "pro-survival" kinase Akt. Here we delineate the signal transduction pathway by which opioids induce Akt activation in neuroblastoma x glioma (NG108-15) hybrid cells. Exposure of the cells to both [D-Pen(2,5)]enkephalin and etorphine resulted in a time- and dose-dependent increase in Akt activity, as measured by means of an activation-specific antibody recognizing phosphoserine-473. DOR-mediated Akt signaling is blocked by the opioid antagonist naloxone and involves inhibitory G(i/o) proteins, because pre-treatment with pertussis toxin, but not overexpression of the G(q/11) scavengers EBP50 and GRK2-K220R, prevented this effect. Further studies with Wortmannin and LY294002 revealed that phophoinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) plays a central role in opioid-induced Akt activation. Opioids stimulate Akt activity through transactivation of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTK), because pre-treatment of the cells with inhibitors for neurotrophin receptor tyrosine kinases (AG879) and the insulin-like growth factor receptor IGF-1 (AG1024), but not over-expression of the G beta gamma scavenger phosducin, abolished this effect. Activated Akt translocates to the nuclear membrane, where it promotes GSK3 phosphorylation and prevents caspase-3 cleavage, two key events mediating inhibition of cell apoptosis and enhancement of cell survival. Taken together, these results demonstrate that in NG108-15 hybrid cells DOR agonists possess cytoprotective properties mediated by activation of the RTK/PI3K/Akt

signaling pathway. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2009511775 EMBASE
TI Recent advances in the use of cell-penetrating peptides for medical and
biological applications.
AU Fonseca, Sonali B.; Pereira, Mark P.; Kelley, Shana O. (correspondence)
CS Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy,
University of Toronto, Ont., Canada. shana.kelley@utoronto.ca
AU Kelley, Shana O. (correspondence)
CS Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto,
Ont., Canada. shana.kelley@utoronto.ca
SO Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, (30 Sep 2009) Vol. 61, No. 11, pp.
953-964.
Refs: 122
ISSN: 0169-409X CODEN: ADDREP
PB Elsevier, P.O. Box 211, Amsterdam, 1000 AE, Netherlands.
PUI S 0169-409X(09)00199-9
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; General Review; (Review)
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
052 Toxicology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 6 Nov 2009
Last Updated on STN: 6 Nov 2009
AB The selective permeability of the plasma membrane prohibits most exogenous
agents from gaining cellular access. Since many therapeutics and reporter
molecules must be internalized for activity, crossing the plasma membrane
is essential. A very effective class of transporters harnessed for this
purpose are cell penetrating peptides (CPPs), a group of short cationic
sequences with a remarkable capacity for membrane translocation. Since
their discovery in 1988, CPPs have been employed for the delivery of a
wide variety of cargo including small molecules, nucleic acids, antibodies

and nanoparticles. This review describes recent advances in the use of
CPPs for biological and therapeutic applications. In particular, an
emphasis is placed on novel systems and insights acquired since 2006.
Basic research on CPPs has recently yielded techniques that provide
further information on the controversial mechanism of CPP uptake and has
also resulted in the development of new model membrane systems to evaluate
these mechanisms. In addition, recent use of CPPs for the development of
new cellular imaging tools, biosensors, or biomolecular delivery systems
have been highlighted. Lastly, novel peptide delivery vectors, designed
to tackle some of the drawbacks of CPPs and enhance their versatility,
will be described. This review will illustrate the diverse applications
for which CPPs have been harnessed and also demonstrate the remarkable
advancements these peptides have facilitated in cell biology.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 2008:225618 BIOSIS
DN PREV200800224841
TI A novel role of sprouty 2 in regulating cellular apoptosis.
AU Edwin, Francis; Patel, Tarun B. [Reprint Author]
CS Loyola Univ, Stritch Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, 2160 S 1st Ave, Maywood, IL
60153 USA
tpatel7@lumc.edu
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (FEB 8 2008) Vol. 283, No. 6, pp.
3181-3190.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Mar 2008
Last Updated on STN: 26 Mar 2008
AB Sprouty (SPRY) proteins modulate receptor-tyrosine kinase signaling and,
thereby, regulate cell migration and proliferation. Here, we have
examined the role of endogenous human SPRY2 (hSPRY2) in the regulation of

cellular apoptosis. Small inhibitory RNA-mediated silencing of hSPRY2
abolished the anti-apoptotic action of serum in
adrenal cortex adenocarcinoma (SW13) cells. Silencing of hSPRY2 decreased
serum- or epidermal growth factor (EGF)-elicited activation of AKT and
ERK1/2 and reduced the levels of EGF receptor. Silencing of hSPRY2 also
inhibited serum- induced activation of p90RSK and decreased
phosphorylation of pro-apoptotic protein BAD (BCL2-antagonist of cell
death) by p90RSK. Inhibiting both the ERK1/2 and AKT pathways abolished
the ability of serum to protect against apoptosis, mimicking the effects
of silencing hSPRY2. Serum transactivated the EGF receptor (EGFR), and inhibition of the EGFR by a neutralizing antibody
attenuated the anti-apoptotic actions of serum.
Consistent with the role of EGFR and perhaps other growth factor receptors
in the antiapoptotic actions of serum, the tyrosine kinase binding domain
of c-Cbl (Cbl-TKB) protected against down-regulation of the growth factor
receptors such as EGFR and preserved the antiapoptotic actions of serum
when hSpry2 was silenced. Additionally, silencing of Spry2 in c-Cbl null
cells did not alter the ability of serum to promote cell survival.
Moreover, reintroduction of wild type hSPRY2, but not its mutants that do
not bind c-Cbl or CIN85 into SW13 cells after endogenous hSPRY2 had been
silenced, restored the anti-apoptotic actions of
serum. Overall, we conclude that endogenous hSPRY2-mediated regulation of
apoptosis requires c-Cbl and is manifested by the ability of hSPRY2 to
sequester c-Cbl and thereby augment signaling via growth factor receptors.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2008481233 EMBASE
TI Leptin stimulates the proliferation of human oesophageal adenocarcinoma
cells via HB-EGF- and TGFα-mediated transactivation of the
epidermal growth factor receptor.
AU Ogunwobi, O.O.; Beales, Ian L.P.

CS Biomedical Research Centre, School of Medicine, Health Policy and Practice, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom.
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AU Beales, Ian L.P.
CS Gastroenterology Department, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital,
Norwich NR4 7UZ, United Kingdom. i.beales@uea.ac.uk
AU Beales, I., Dr. (correspondence)
CS School of Medicine, Health Policy and Practice, University of East Anglia,
Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom. i.beales@uea.ac.uk
SO British Journal of Biomedical Science, (2008) Vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 121-127.
Refs: 30
ISSN: 0967-4845 CODEN: BJMSEO
PB Step Publishing Ltd, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN2 3DR, United Kingdom.
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 003 Endocrinology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
011 Otorhinolaryngology
016 Cancer
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 23 Oct 2008
Last Updated on STN: 23 Oct 2008
AB Obesity increases the risk of developing oesophageal adenocarcinoma (OAC)
as well as several other cancers. Leptin is secreted by adipocytes and
serum leptin levels rise with body mass index. Leptin stimulates proliferation and inhibits apoptosis in OAC cells but
the mechanisms are not fully elucidated, Transactivation of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is an important signalling
mechanism for G-protein-coupled receptors, but the relationship with
leptin-type receptors has not been examined and the authors hypothesise
that leptin-induced proliferation involves EGFR signalling. This study
examines the effect of leptin of EGFR signalling in cultured cell lines.
Leptin stimulated proliferation in four OAC lines expressing leptin
receptors (OE33, OE19, BIC-1 and FLO) and this was abolished by specific
EGFR inhibitors (PD153035 and AG1478). Leptin-induced proliferation was

inhibited by neutralising antibodies to transforming growth factor-α
(TGFα and HB-EGF) but not by anti-amphiregulin. Leptin significantly increased gene expression of HB-EGF and TGFα as measured by a quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
method but did not alter amphiregulin and EGFR gene expression. Leptin
increased extracellular release of HB-EGF and TGFα and this was blocked by matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitors. The MMP inhibitors
also abolished leptin-induce proliferation as well as leptin-induced EGFR
tyrosine phosphorylation, but did not affect proliferation or EGFR
activation induced by TGFα. The authors conclude that leptin stimulates OAC proliferation via increased gene expression of HB-EGF and
TGFα, MMP-mediated extracellular release of HB-EGF and TGFα and subsequent acitivation of EGFR.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2009:1447245 CAPLUS
TI Involvement of Ang II in ischemia-induced angiogenesis
AU de Gasparo, M.; Levy, B. I.
CS MG Consulting Co, Rossemaison, 2842, Switz.
SO Conference of the European Society for Microcirculation, Proceedings,
25th, Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 26-29, 2008 (2008), 31-35. Editor(s):
Koller, Akos. Publisher: Monduzzi Editore, Bologna, Italy. CODEN: 69MCMD; ISBN: 978-88-7587-461-2
DT Conference
LA English
AB Most of available data evidence that the Ang II-induced AT1 receptor
pathway promotes neovascularization that involves activation of VEGF/ROS/eNOS-related pathways and of the inflammatory cascade. The role
of the AT2 receptor remains enigmatic: various studies report either an
anti-angiogenic or a pro-angiogenic effect of the AT2 receptor. These
contrasting results could be due to the balance of the AT1/AT2 receptor in
a variety of models and to the pathophysiol. environment during the
studies. Ang II plays an important role in regulating vessel growth and
neovascularization, particularly in ischemic tissue. The resp. role of
the AT1 and AT2 receptors remains however controversial. The AT1 receptor

Ang II stimulates the hypoxia-inducible factors and various growth factors related pathways and controls the inflammatory reaction. A low oxygen environment increases the hypoxia inducible factor HIF-1 expression in blocking its proteasomic degradation and in stimulating its binding to the hypoxia responsive element of the VEGF gene promoter that activates new blood vessel formation. HIF-1 pathway may also be trigger by insulin, IGF, endothelin and Ang II. Binding of Ang II to the AT1 receptor under nonhypoxic conditions activates HIF-1 gene transcription through a DAG-sensitive PKC pathway. In addition, the Ang II-induced ROS-dependent activation of the PI3K/Akt pathways maintains a high level of HIF-1 in stabilizing HIF-1 mRNA and stimulating its translation. Furthermore, Ang II binding to the AT1 receptor stimulates HIP-1 and transactivates the VEGF receptor, which dimerizes, auto-phosphorylates and stimulates PI3K and Akt leading to eNOS activation, NO production, inhibition of apoptosis and stimulation of angiogenesis. Both AT1 receptor blockade, VEFG neutralizing antibody or VEGF antisense oligomers as well as eNOS deficiency prevent the angiogenic effect of Ang II whereas overexpression of eNOS caused a marked increase in neocapillary formation.

Similarly, Ang II through its binding to the AT1 receptor can transactivate various growth factors Tyr-kinase receptors such as bFGF, EGF, PDGF. Ang II transactivates EGF receptors and stimulates angiopoietin 2 formation and MMP stimulation causing vessel growth and remodeling. Finally, Ang II bound to the AT1 receptor stimulates NADPH oxidase and superoxide formation initiating neovascularization. This ROS-dependent pathway is responsible for activation of the cytoplasmic transcription factor NFkB leading to the upregulation of various chemokine and cytokines such as VCAM, ICAM, E selectin, MCP-1 and IL-6. MCP-1 activates monocytes during collateral artery growth in vivo and enhances collateral growth and capillary sprouting after femoral artery occlusion. Inflammatory macrophages and

lymphocytes as well as expression of VEFG and MCP-1 are suppressed in
ischemic tissues of AT1 receptor deleted mice. As a whole, Ang II-induced
AT1 receptor pathway promotes neovascularization that involves activation
of VEGF/ROS/eNOS-related pathways and of the inflammatory cascade. This
effect is inhibited with AT1 receptor antagonists and in AT1 receptor
deleted mice.
RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2007:482933 CAPLUS
DN 146:498810
TI Cancer serum markers identified for use in hybridization- and amplification-based diagnosis of early stage human breast cancer
IN Krause, Alexander; Leissner, Philippe; Paye, Malick; Mougin, Bruno;
Schweighoffer, Fabien; Bracco, Laurent
PA Biomerieux S. A., Fr.; Exonhit Therapeutics S. A.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 175pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007048978	A2	20070503	WO 2006-FR51108	20061026
WO 2007048978	A3	20070907		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,
KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,

CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
FR 2892730 A1 20070504 FR 2005-11080 20051028
FR 2899239 A1 20071005 FR 2006-2824 20060331
EP 1957672 A2 20080820 EP 2006-831300 20061026
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
JP 2009513125 T 20090402 JP 2008-537158 20061026
IN 2008CN02437 A 20090320 IN 2008-CN2437 20080515
CN 101365802 A 20090211 CN 2006-80046433 20080610
US 20090269744 A1 20091029 US 2009-91835 20090507
PRAI FR 2005-11080 A 20051028
FR 2006-2824 A 20060331
WO 2006-FR51108 W 20061026
AB The invention concerns methods and compns. that can be used for detecting
cancer in mammals, particularly humans. The invention particularly
concerns serum markers of cancers and their use in diagnostic procedures.
The invention also concerns tools and/or kits that can be used for
carrying out these methods (reagents, probes, primers, antibodies, chips,
cells, etc.), the preparation thereof and their use. The invention can be used
for detecting the presence or the progression of a cancer in mammals,
particularly breast cancer including during early stages. The invention
concerns methods and compns. that can be used for detecting breast cancer
in mammals, particularly humans. Microarray technol. enabled detection of
genes with differential expression in the early stages of human breast
cancer, when tumors would be most likely missed by mammog. These genes
represent proteins implicated in TLR stimulation, cytokine secretion, T

lymphocyte activation, and production of chemokines and interleukins,
indicating the presence or increased risk of developing breast cancer.
The identification of these breast cancer serum markers in combination
with selective nucleic acid amplification and hybridization protocols
enables their use for detecting the presence or the progression of breast
cancer. The invention also concerns tools and/or kits that can be used
for carrying out these methods (reagents, probes, primers, antibodies,
chips, cells, etc.), the preparation thereof and their use.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2007:284115 CAPLUS
DN 146:352574
TI Double-stranded RNAs and their use for downregulating genes and treating
cardiovascular diseases
IN Chajut, Ayelet; Pinner, Elhanan
PA Quark Biotech, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 145pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007029249	A2	20070315	WO 2006-IL1036	20060906
WO 2007029249	A3	20090430		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,

CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
EP 1933880 A2 20080625 EP 2006-796071 20060906
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL,
BA, HR, MK, RS
JP 2009507484 T 20090226 JP 2008-529781 20060906
PRAI US 2005-715414P P 20050909
US 2005-732188P P 20051031
WO 2006-IL1036 W 20060906
AB The invention relates to a double-stranded compound, such as siRNAs, which
down-regulates the expression of one or more cardiovascular-related gene.
The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the
compound, or a vector capable of expressing the oligoribonucleotide compound,
and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The present invention also
contemplates a method of treating a patient suffering from a
cardiovascular disorder or other diseases comprising administering to the
patient the pharmaceutical composition in a therapeutically ED so as to thereby
treat the patient.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2007:209660 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700198193
TI Hypoxia induces p53-dependent transactivation and Fas/CD95-dependent apoptosis.
AU Liu, T.; Laurell, C.; Selivanova, G.; Lundeberg, J.; Nilsson, P.; Wiman,
K. G. [Reprint Author]
CS Karolinska Inst, Canc Ctr Karolinska, Dept Oncol Pathol, SE-17176 Stockholm, Sweden
Klas.Wiman@ki.se
SO Cell Death and Differentiation, (MAR 2007) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 411-421.
ISSN: 1350-9047.
DT Article
LA English

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 2007
Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 2007
AB p53 triggers apoptosis in response to cellular stress. We analyzed
p53-dependent gene and protein expression in response to hypoxia using
wild-type p53-carrying or p53 null HCT116 colon carcinoma cells. Hypoxia
induced p53 protein levels and p53-dependent apoptosis in these cells.
cDNA microarray analysis revealed that only a limited number of genes were
regulated by p53 upon hypoxia. Most classical p53 target genes were not
upregulated. However, we found that Fas/CD95 was significantly induced in
response to hypoxia in a p53-dependent manner, along with several novel
p53 target genes including ANXA1, DDIT3/ GADD153 (CHOP), SEL1L and SMURF1.
Disruption of Fas/CD95 signalling using anti-Fas-blocking antibody
or a caspase 8 inhibitor abrogated p53-induced apoptosis
in response to hypoxia. We conclude that hypoxia triggers a p53-dependent
gene expression pattern distinct from that induced by other stress agents
and that Fas/CD95 is a critical regulator of p53-dependent apoptosis upon
hypoxia.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
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AN 2008287039 EMBASE
TI HIV Tat protein increases bcl-2 expression of CD4+ T lymphocytes and
inhibits CD4+ T lymphocytes apoptosis induced by
TNF-α related apoptosis induced ligand (TRAIL).
AU Zheng, Lin; Yang, Yi-Da (correspondence); Sheng, Ji-Fang; Lu, Guo-Cai; Li,
Lan-Juan
CS Department of Infectious Diseases, Medical College, Zhejiang University,
Hangzhou 310003, China. yidayang@hotmail.com
SO Chinese Journal of Microbiology and Immunology, (30 Apr 2007) Vol. 27, No.
4, pp. 302-305.
Refs: 9
ISSN: 0254-5101 CODEN: ZWMZDP
PB Society of Microbiology and Immunology, Chaoyangqu, Beijing, 100024,

China.
CY China
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA Chinese
SL English; Chinese
ED Entered STN: 24 Jul 2008
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jul 2008
AB Objective: To investigate the effect of HIV Tat protein on bcl-2 expression in CD4+ T lymphocytes, and Tat-stimulated CD4+ T lymphocytes
apoptosis induced by TNF-α related apoptosis induced ligand (TRAIL).
Methods: Western blot was used to detect the bcl-2 expression in CD4+ T
lymphocytes stimulated by HIV Tat protein, and 7-AAD and Annexin V were
used to detect apoptosis of Tat-stimulated CD4+ T lymphocytes induced by
TRAIL. Results: HIV Tat protein could increase bcl-2 expression in CD4+ T
lymphocytes. 7-AAD staining result showed that 53.85% ± 2.63% CD4+ T
lymphocytes had apoptosis after being treated with 100 ng/ml recombinant
TRAIL. If CD4+ T lymphocytes were pre-stimulated with HIV Tat, only
16.04% ± 5.26% cells showed apoptosis. This effect can be inhibited by
polyclone anti-Tat. Annexin V staining showed the same results.
Conclusion: HIV Tat protein increases bcl-2 expression in CD4+ T lymphocytes, which inhibits apoptosis induced by
TRAIL. HIV Tat protein may play an important role in mechanisms of HIV
persistent infection in CD4+ T lymphocytes.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2007:599245 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700602555
TI Matrix METALLOPROTEINASE-7 (MMP-7) mediates bile acid-induced transactivation of EGF receptors (EGFR) and proliferative
signaling in human colon cancer cells.
AU Cheng, Kunrong; Xie, Guofeng; Raufman, Jean-pierre
SO Gastroenterology, (APR 2007) Vol. 132, No. 4, Suppl. 2, pp. A14.
Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease Week Meeting/108th Annual Meeting of the
American-Gastroenterological-Association. Washington, DC, USA. May 19 -24,

2007. Amer Gastroenterol Assoc; Amer Assoc Study Liver Dis; Amer Soc
Gastrointestinal Endoscopy; Soc Surg Alimentary Tract.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Dec 2007
Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 2007
AB Fecal secondary bile acids arc colon cancer promoters, Previously, we
showed that conjugated secondary bile acids promote H508 colon cancer cell
proliferation by transactivation of EGFR(Biochem Pharmacol
2005,70:1035). To explore the mechanism underlying this action, we tested
the hypothesis that bile acids activate a matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)
that catalyzes release of an EGFR ligand. GM6001, a broad-spectrum MMP
inhibitor blocked the actions of deoxycholyltaurine (DCT, 50 mu M),
thereby implicating MMP-catalyzed release of an EGFR ligand. DCT-induced
cell proliferation was reduced by increasing concentrations of EGFR kinase
inhibitors, by antibody to the ligand-binding domain of EGFR, by
neutralizing antibody to heparin binding-EGF-like growth factor
(HB-EGF) and by CRM197 a diphtheria toxin analogue that inhibits HB-EGF
release, These findings and observations with more selective MMP
inhibitors suggested that MMP-7, an enzyme known to release HB-EGF from
pro-HB-EGF in other tissues, plays a key role in mediating bile
acid-induced H508 colon cancer cell proliferation. Recombinant HB-EGF and
MMP-7 both mimicked the signaling and proliferative actions of bile acids.
Strikingly, reducing MMP-7 expression in H508 cells with either
neutralizing antibody or increasing concentrations of siRNA
(Fig. 1) attenuated DCT-induced cell proliferation. RT-PCR confirmed
MMP-7 expression in H508 cells and confocal immunofluorescence microscopy
revealed co-localization of pro-MMP-7 and proHB-EGF at the cell surface.
Collectively, these findings provide strong evidence that in H508 human
colon cancer cells, bile acid-induced transactivation of EGFR is
mediated by MMP7-catalyzed release of the EGFR ligand HB-EGF. MMP-7 may
provide a novel therapeutic target to prevent the proliferative effects of

bile acids on colon cancer.[GRAPHICS]e to strong OATPIB3 staining in a
majority (67 out of 89 total specimens evaluated, 75%) of colon tumors
whereas normal colon tissues (n=12) had no detectable immunostaining.
Although not statistically significant, survival curves generated for high
and low OATPIB3 expression in a punctate pattern demonstrated curve
separation with an association between high OATPIB3 expression and
improved survival. Conclusion: Our results suggest that OATP1B3
overexpression is an early event in colon tumorigenesis and its
overexpression is observed in colonic tumors of all stages. OATPIB3
overexpression in colon cancer may confer a survival advantage through
anti-apoptotic/pro-survival pathways. Further studies
are on-going to comprehensively assess the functional and prognostic
significance of OATPIB3 overexpression in colon cancers.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2006:298902 CAPLUS
DN 144:348544
TI Genes showing changes in level of expression in response to cardiac
pressure overload and their use in the prediction, prophylaxis and
treatment of heart disease
IN Wagner, Roger A.; Tabibiazar, Raymond; Quertermous, Thomas
PA The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006034356	A2	20060330	WO 2005-US33853	20050920
WO 2006034356	A9	20060622		
WO 2006034356	A3	20090416		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ,

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,
SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN,
YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
CA 2580191 A1 20060330 CA 2005-2580191 20050920
US 20060094038 A1 20060504 US 2005-231700 20050920
EP 1797199 A2 20070620 EP 2005-806752 20050920
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL,
BA, HR, MK, YU
JP 2008515394 T 20080515 JP 2007-532650 20050920
PRAI US 2004-611674P P 20040920
WO 2005-US33853 W 20050920
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB Genes showing altered levels of expression in response to cardiac overload
are identified. Anal. of expression of these genes can be used in the
diagnosis or assessment of susceptibility of an individual to heart
failure from many etiologies, as well as the presence and severity of
hypertrophy, chamber enlargement, or systolic heat failure. Also provided
are therapeutic methods for treating a heart patient or methods for
prophylactically treating an individual susceptible to heart failure.
Addnl., the invention describes screening methods for identifying agents
that can be administered to treat individuals that have suffered a heart
attack or are at risk of heart failure.
OSC.G 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2006256999 EMBASE
TI Oncogenic RAS mutations in myeloma cells selectively induce cox-2
expression, which participates in enhanced adhesion to fibronectin and
chemoresistance.
AU Lichtenstein, Alan (correspondence)
CS Department of Hematology-Oncology, W111H, VA West LA Hospital, 11301
Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90073, United States.
alan.lichtenstein@med
.va.gov
AU Hoang, Bao; Zhu, Li; Shi, Yijiang; Frost, Patrick; Yan, Huajun; Sharma,
Sanjai; Sharma, Sherven; Goodglick, Lee; Dubinett, Steven
SO Blood, (1 Jun 2006) Vol. 107, No. 11, pp. 4484-4490.
Refs: 36
ISSN: 0006-4971; E-ISSN: 0006-4971 CODEN: BLOOAW
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
025 Hematology
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 28 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jun 2006
AB Oncogenic RAS expression occurs in up to 40% of multiple myeloma (MM)
cases and correlates with aggressive disease. Since activated RAS induces
cyclooxygenase-2 (cox-2) expression in other tumor models, we tested a
role for cox-2 in mutant RAS-containing MM cells. We used the ANBL-6
isogenic MM cell lines in which the IL-6-dependent parental line becomes
cytokine independent following transfection with mutated N-RAS or K-RAS.
Both mutated N-RAS- and K-RAS-expressing ANBL-6 cells demonstrated a
selective up-regulation of cox-2 expression and enhanced secretion of
PGE2, a product of cox-2. Furthermore, in 3 primary marrow specimens,
which contained MM cells expressing mutated RAS, 15% to 40% of tumor cells
were positive for cox-2 expression by immunohistochemistry. We used cox-2

inhibitors, NS398 and celecoxib, and neutralizing anti-PGE2 antibody to test whether cox-2/ PGE2 was involved in the aggressive phenotype of MM ANBL-6 cells containing mutated RAS. Although these interventions had no effect on IL-6-independent growth or adhesion to marrow stromal cells, they significantly inhibited the enhanced binding of mutant RAS-containing MM cells to fibronectin and the enhanced resistance to melphalan. These results indicate a selective induction of cox-2 in MM cells containing RAS mutations, which results in heightened binding to extracellular matrix protein and chemotherapeutic drug resistance. .COPYRGT. 2006 by The American Society of Hematology.

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2006:406716 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600404609
TI Multiple isoforms of the tumor protein p73 are expressed in the adult human telencephalon and choroid plexus and present in the cerebrospinal fluid.
AU Cabrera-Socorro, Alfredo; Pueyo Morlans, Mercedes; Suarez Sola, Maria Luisa; Gonzalez Delgado, Francisco J.; Castaneyra-Perdomo, Agustin; Marin, Maria C.; Meyer, Gundela [Reprint Author]
CS Univ La Laguna, Fac Med, Dept Anat, San Cristobal la Laguna 38071, Spain
gmeyer@ull.es
SO European Journal of Neuroscience, (APR 2006) Vol. 23, No. 8, pp. 2109-2118.
ISSN: 0953-816X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 17 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 17 Aug 2006
AB p73, a homolog of the p53 tumor suppressor, codes for full-length transactivating (TA) and N-terminally truncated (Delta N) isoforms, with pro- and anti-apoptotic activities, respectively. We examined the expression of the main p73 isoforms in adult human and mouse telencephalon and choroid plexus by immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections, and immunoblotting (IB) of tissue extracts and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), using antibodies against different protein domains. Cortical neurons expressed TAp73 predominantly

in the cytoplasm and Delta Np73 mainly in the nucleus, with partial
overlap in the cytoplasm. Highest expression was found in the
hippocampus. IB showed an array of TAp73 variants in adult human cortex
and hippocampus. IB of human choroid plexus and CSF using TAp73-specific
antibodies revealed the presence of a similar to 90-kDa protein whose
molecular weight was reduced after N-deglycosylation, suggesting that
glycosylated TAp73 is exported into the CSF. In the mouse, high
expression of TAp73 was also detected in the subcommissural organ (SCO),
an ependymal gland absent in adult humans. TAp73 colocalized with
anti-fibra-Reissner-antibody (AFRU), which is a marker of
Reissner's fiber, the secreted SCO product. p73-deficient mice had
generalized cortical hypoplasia and hydrocephalus; in addition, we
observed a dramatic size reduction of the choroid plexus. However, the
SCOs were apparently unaltered and continued to secrete Reissner's fiber.
Our findings point to complex and widespread p73 activities in the
maintenance of adult cortical neurons and in brain homeostasis. TAp73 in
the CSF may play important roles in the maintenance of the adult
ventricular wall as well as in the development of the proliferating
neuroepithelium.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2006:1039784 CAPLUS
DN 146:436623
TI Inhibition of CD95-mediated apoptosis through β1 integrin in the HSG epithelial cell line
AU Dang, Howard; Dehghan, Parastou Lizeth; Goodwiler, Kai; Chen, Shuo;
Zardeneta, Gustavo; Zhang, Bin-Xian; Yeh, Chih-Ko
CS Departments of Community Dentistry, The University of Texas Health Science
Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, USA
SO Cell Communication & Adhesion (2006), 13(4), 223-232
CODEN: CCAEBH; ISSN: 1541-9061
PB Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The HSG cell line serves as a model for salivary gland epithelial progenitor cell differentiation. In order for a progenitor cell to

differentiate, the cell must maintain viability within its niche. Studies
were designed to elucidate the mechanism for integrin-mediated HSG cell
survival. HSG cells, grown on Matrigel, were resistant to CD95-mediated
apoptosis. Western blot anal. showed that Matrigel induced the expression
of bcl-2, bcl-xL, p63, and ΔNp63. This induction occurred by as
early as 2 h and remained for 24 h. CD95-mediated apoptosis resistance
was dependent, however, upon the expression of the bcl-2 family.
Furthermore, Matrigel induced bcl-2 family expression was dependent on the
transactivation of the EGF receptor pathway since PD98059 and
AG1478 inhibited Matrigel induced bcl-2 family expression and caused HSG
cells to be sensitive to CD95-mediated apoptosis. Activation of the EGF
receptor pathway, by itself, however, was not sufficient to
inhibit apoptosis. Blocking antibody showed
that bcl-2 family expression was mediated through β1 integrin. These
studies show that salivary progenitor epithelial cell survival is integrin
dependent and involves the transactivation of the EGF receptor
pathway.
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1000571 CAPLUS
DN 143:399137
TI Combining lapatinib (GW572016), a small molecule inhibitor of ErbB1 and
ErbB2 tyrosine kinases, with therapeutic anti-ErbB2 antibodies enhances
apoptosis of ErbB2-overexpressing breast cancer cells
AU Xia, Wenle; Gerard, Catherine M.; Liu, Leihua; Baudson, Nathalie M.; Ory,
Thierry L.; Spector, Neil L.
CS Department of Discovery Medicine, GlaxoSmithKline, Research Triangle Park,
NC, 27709-3398, USA
SO Oncogene (2005), 24(41), 6213-6221
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
PB Nature Publishing Group
DT Journal
LA English
AB Antibodies and small mol. tyrosine kinase inhibitors targeting ErbB2

exhibit distinct, noncross resistant mechanisms of action. Here,
apoptosis of ErbB2-overexpressing breast cancer cells was enhanced by
combining lapatinib, an inhibitor of ErbB1 and ErbB2 tyrosine kinases,
with anti-ErbB2 antibodies, including (i) trastuzumab, a humanized
monoclonal antibody, and (ii) pAb, rabbit polyclonal antisera
generated by vaccination with a human ErbB2 fusion protein. Treating
ErbB2-overexpressing breast cancer cell lines with a relatively low concentration
of lapatinib alone resulted in a minimal increase in tumor cell apoptosis
with an associated decrease in steady-state protein levels of p-ErbB2, p-Akt,
p-Erk1/2, and notably survivin, compared to baseline. Exposure to pAb
alone reduced total ErbB2 protein, disrupting ErbB3
transactivation, leading to a marked inhibition of p-Akt; however,
survivin protein levels remained unchanged and apoptosis only increased
slightly. Treatment with trastuzumab alone had relatively little effect
on survivin and apoptosis was unaffected. Combining lapatinib with either
pAb or trastuzumab markedly downregulated survivin protein and enhanced
tumor cell apoptosis. The association between the inhibition of survivin and
enhanced apoptosis following the combination of ErbB2-targeted therapies
provides a biol. effect in order to identify therapeutic strategies that
promote tumor cell apoptosis and might improve clin. response.
OSC.G 76 THERE ARE 76 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (76 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2005240724 EMBASE
TI Akt phosphorylates Tal1 oncoprotein and inhibits its represser activity.
AU Palamarchuk, Alexey; Efanov, Alexey; Maximov, Vadim; Aqeilan, Rami I.;
Croce, Carlo M.; Pekarsky, Yuri (correspondence)
CS Human Cancer Genetics Program, OSU School of Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. Pekarsky.Yuri@osumc.edu

AU Pekarsky, Yuri (correspondence)
CS Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ohio State University, 435 Wiseman Hall, 410
West 12th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210, United States. Pekarsky.Yuri@osumc.e
du
SO Cancer Research, (1 Jun 2005) Vol. 65, No. 11, pp. 4515-4519.
Refs: 20
ISSN: 0008-5472 CODEN: CNREA8
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 30 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jun 2005
AB The helix-loop-helix transcription factor Tall is required for blood cell
development and its activation is a frequent event in T-cell acute
lymphoblastic leukemia. The Akt (protein kinase B) kinase is a key player
in transduction of anti-apoptotic and proliferative
signals in T cells. Because Tall has a putative Akt phosphorylation site
at Thr90, we investigated whether Akt regulates Tall. Our results show
that Akt specifically phosphorylates Thr90 of the Tall protein within its
transactivation domain in vitro and in vivo.
Coimmunoprecipitation experiments showed the presence of Tall in Akt
immune complexes, suggesting that Tall and Akt physically interact. We
further showed that phosphorylation of Tall by Akt causes redistribution
of Tall within the nucleus. Using luciferase assay, we showed that
phosphorylation of Tall by Akt decreased represser activity of Tall on
EpB42 (P4.2) promoter. Thus, these data indicate that Akt interacts with
Tall and regulates Tall by phosphorylation at Thr90 in a
phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-dependent manner. .COPYRGT. 2005 American
Association for Cancer Research.

AN 2005489174 EMBASE

TI Transcription inhibition: A potential strategy for cancer therapeutics.
AU Derheimer, Frederick A.; Chang, Ching-Wei; Ljungman, Mats (correspondence)
CS Department of Radiation Oncology, Division of Radiation and Cancer
Biology, University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor, MI
48109, United States. ljungman@umich.edu
AU Derheimer, Frederick A.; Ljungman, Mats (correspondence)
CS Program in Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Michigan Medical
School, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States. ljungman@umich.edu
AU Ljungman, Mats (correspondence)
CS Department of Environmental Health Sciences, School of Public Health,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States. ljungman@umich
.edu
AU Ljungman, Mats (correspondence)
CS 4306 CCGC, 1500 East Medical Center Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0936,
United States. ljungman@umich.edu
SO European Journal of Cancer, (Nov 2005) Vol. 41, No. 16, pp. 2569-2576.
Refs: 90
ISSN: 0959-8049 CODEN: EJCAEL
PUI S 0959-8049(05)00712-4
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review; (Review)
FS 016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 1 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 1 Dec 2005
AB Interference with transcription triggers a stress response leading to the induction of the tumour suppressor p53. If transcription is not restored within a certain time frame cells may undergo apoptosis in a p53-dependent and independent manner. The mechanisms by which blockage of transcription induces apoptosis may involve diminished levels of anti-apoptotic factors, inappropriate accumulation of proteins in the nucleus, accumulation of p53 at mitochondria or complications during replication. Many chemotherapeutic agents currently used in the clinic

interfere with transcription and this interference may contribute to their
anti-cancer activities. Future efforts should be directed towards
exploring whether interference of transcription could be used as an
anti-cancer therapeutic strategy. .COPYRGT. 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights
reserved.

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 2005:365178 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510155191
TI Expression of the virulence factor, BfpA, by enteropathogenic Escherichia
coli is essential for apoptosis signalling but not for NF-kappa B
activation in host cells.
AU Melo, A. R.; Lasunskaia, E. B.; de Almeida, C. M. C.; Schriefer, A.;
Kipnis, T. L.; da Silva, W. Dias [Reprint Author]
CS Univ Estadual Norte Fluminense, Ctr Biociencias and Biotecnol, Lab Biol
Reconhecer, Ave Alberto Lamego 2000, BR-28013600 Campos Dos Goytacazes,
RJ, Brazil
wds@uenf.br
SO Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, (JUN 2005) Vol. 61, No. 6, pp.
511-519.
CODEN: SJIMAX. ISSN: 0300-9475.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Sep 2005
AB Localized adherence (LA) of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (EPEC) to
epithelial cells results in attaching and effacing of the surface of these
cells. LA depends on the gene bfpA, which codes for the BfpA protein. We
found that EPEC-E. coli adherence factor (EAF)((+)), expressing BfpA,
significantly reduced HeLa cell viability in comparison with
EPEC-EAF((-)), as evaluated by the mitochondrial-dependent succinate
dehydrogenase conversion of 3'-[4,5,-dimethylthiazol-2yl]2,5-
diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) to its formazan. Apoptosis accounts for
a substantial loss of the cell viability, because the cells incubated with

EPEC-EAF((+)) or with cloned BfpA (data not shown), but not with EPEC-EAF((-)), were positive for annexin-V binding, demonstrated chromatin condensation and nuclei fragmentation and exhibited a high level of caspase-3 activity. Because the blockade of bacterial cell-surface-associated BfpA by anti-BfpA immunoglobulin (Ig)Y antibody suppressed apoptotic death induced by EPEC-EAF((+)), BfpA may be the trigger for apoptosis. Both EPEC-EAF((+)) and EPEC-EAF((-)), as well as recombinant BfpA (data not shown), activated nuclear factor (NF)-kappa B in a similar manner as analysed by the electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA). EMSA supershift analysis demonstrated the presence of p65/RelA in a DNA-binding complex. In contrast to DNA binding, NF-kappa B-dependent reporter gene transactivation was stimulated more strongly by EPEC B171/EAF((+)), suggesting a role for this virulence factor in the regulation of transcriptional activity of NF-kappa B. Because suppression of NF-kappa B activation by BAY11-7085, a NF-kappa B inhibitor, neither induced apoptosis by itself nor blocked apoptosis induction by EPEC-EAF((+)), it may be suggested that apoptosis is not regulated by the NF-kappa B pathway in HeLa cells.

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 2006:207893 BIOSIS

DN PREV200600209621

TI EGF receptor (EGFR) activation plays an anti-apoptotic role in CagA-dependent Helicobacter pylori-induced gastric epithelial cell apoptosis.

AU Yan, Fang; Krishna, Uma; Peek, Richard M. Jr; Kamel, Margo; Polk, D. Brent

SO Gastroenterology, (APR 2005) Vol. 128, No. 4, Suppl. 2, pp. A118. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American-Gastroenterological-Association/Digestive-Disease-Week. Chicago, IL, USA. May 14 -19, 2005. Amer Gastroenterol Assoc. CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.

DT Conference; (Meeting) Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LA English
ED Entered STN: 29 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 29 Mar 2006
AB Background. H. pylori infection significantly increases the risk of
gastric adenocarcinoma through disruption of the balance between
epithelial cell proliferation and apoptosis in human and rodent gastric
mucosa, Increased production of cytokines, such as TNF, within H.
pylori-infected gastric mucosa may play a pathogenic role. Although H.
pylon has been reported to transactivate the EGFR in gastric
epithelial cells, the mechanisms that regulate H. pylori-induced
proliferation and apoptosis remain unclear. We designed these studies to
test the role of H. pylori-activated EGFR in determining the fate of
gastric epithelial cells. Methods. Immortalized wild-type (wt) mouse
gastric epithelial cells (MGEC) were infected with wt H. pylori CagA(+)
strain 7.13, or its isogenic CagA(-) or CagE(-) mutants or TNF (100 ng/ml)
for 24 h. To investigate the role of EGFR activation in cell survival,
cells were treated with the EGF (10 ng/ml) or EGFR Tyr kinase inhibitors
(AG1478 or PD153035) for 0.5 It prior to H. pylori or TNF treatment.
Cellular proliferation was studied using colorimetric reagent NITS.
Apoptosis was detected by TUNEL staining. Caspase activity was tested
using a Multi-caspase Activity assay. The level of EGFR Tyr
phosphorylation was determined by immunoprecipitation and Western Blot
analysis using an anti-phospho-Tyr antibody. Results.
Treatment of MGEC with wt H. pylori significantly reduced cell numbers,
this effect increased 5-fold by inhibition of EGFR Tyr kinase activity.
Inactivation of cagA or cagE, or separation of wt H. pylori from MGEC by
0.2 mu M filter attenuated apoptosis and caspase activity in MGEC. H.
pylori-induced apoptosis was increased 2.5-fold by inhibiting EGFR Tyr
kinase activity. importantly, pretreatment with EGF completely blocked H.
pylori-induced apoptosis. Inhibition of EGFR activation also augmented
TNF-stimulated apoptosis in MGEC. The EGFR Tyr kinase inhibitors were

shown to inhibit wt H. pylori-stimulated EGFR Tyr phosphorylation.
Conclusion. Activation of the EGFR plays an anti-apoptotic role in both H. pylori- and TNF-induced apoptosis in MGEC. Since the disassociation between proliferation and apoptosis likely
mediates H. pylori-induced pathogenic processes, promoting cell survival
by EGFR activation may be important in regulating H. pylori-induced
gastric injury, inflammation, and tumorigenesis.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2004450631 EMBASE
TI Transduction of the TAT-FLIP fusion protein results in transient resistance to Fas-induced apoptosis in vivo.
AU Krautwald, Stefan; Ziegler, Ekkehard; Tiede, Karen; Pust, Rainer; Kunzendorf, Ulrich (correspondence)
CS Dept. of Nephrology and Hypertension, University of Schleswig-Holstein,
Campus Kiel, 24105 Kiel, Germany. kunzendorf@nephro.uni-kiel.de
AU Kunzendorf, Ulrich (correspondence)
CS University of Schleswig-Holstein, Campus Kiel, Dept. of Nephrology and
Hypertension, Schittenhelmstr. 12, 24105 Kiel, Germany. kunzendorf@nephro.
uni-kiel.de
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (15 Oct 2004) Vol. 279, No. 42, pp.
44005-44011.
Refs: 44
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2004
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 2004
AB Although tightly regulated programmed cell death (apoptosis) possesses
great importance for tissue homeostasis, several pathologic processes are
associated with organ failure due to adversely activated cell apoptosis.
Transient increase in apoptosis has been shown to cause organ damage
during fulminant hepatitis B, autoimmune diseases, ischemia-reperfusion

injury, sepsis, or allograft rejection. A defined and temporary inhibition of cell apoptosis may therefore be of high clinical relevance. Activation of death receptors results in caspase-8 recruitment to the death-inducing signaling complex, which initiates the apoptotic process through cleavage of caspase-8 and downstream substrates. This initial step may be inhibited by the caspase-8 inhibitor FLIP (FLICE inhibitory protein). To specifically inhibit the initiation of death receptor-mediated apoptosis we constructed a fusion protein containing FLIP fused N-terminally to the human immunodeficiency virus TAT domain. This TAT domain allows the fusion protein to cross the cell membrane and thus makes the FLIP domain able to interfere with the death-inducing signaling complex inside of the cell. We observed that incubation of lymphocytic Jurkat or BJAB cells with TAT-FLIPs proteins significantly inhibits Fas-induced activation of procaspase-8 and downstream caspases, preventing cells from undergoing apoptosis. Systemic application of TAT-FLIPs prolongs survival and reduces multi-organ failure due to Fas-receptor-mediated lethal apoptosis in mice. Therefore, application of cellular FLIPs in the form of a TAT fusion protein may open a promising, easily applicable new tool for providing protection against transient, pathologically increased apoptosis in various diseases.

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 7

AN 2004:367485 BIOSIS

DN PREV200400371036

TI Intron retention generates a novel Id3 isoform that inhibits vascular lesion formation.

AU Forrest, Scott T.; Barringhaus, Kurt G.; Perlegas, Demetra; Hammarskjold, Marie- Louise; McNamara, Coleen A. [Reprint Author]

CS Hlth Sci CtrDept Internal MedDiv Cardiovasc, Univ Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, 22908, USA
cam8c@virginia.edu

SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (July 30 2004) Vol. 279, No. 31, pp.
32897-32903. print.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Sep 2004
Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 2004
AB The expression of intron-containing messages has been shown to occur in a
variety of diseases including lactic acidosis, Cowden Syndrome, and
several cancers. However, it is unknown whether these intron-containing
messages result in protein production in vivo. Indeed, intron-containing
RNAs are typically retained in the nucleus, targeted for degradation, or
are repressed translationally. Here, we show that during vascular lesion
formation in rats, an alternative isoform of the helix-loop-helix
transcription factor Id3 (Id3a) generated by intron retention is
abundantly expressed. We demonstrate that Id3 is expressed early in
lesion formation when the proliferative index of the neointima is highest
and that Id3 promotes smooth muscle cell (SMC) proliferation and S-phase
entry and inhibits transcription of the cell-cycle inhibitor p21Cip1.
Using an Id3a-specific antibody developed by our laboratory, we
show that Id3a protein is induced during vascular lesion formation and
that Id3a expression peaks late when the proliferative index is low or
declining and extensive apoptosis is observed. Furthermore, Id3a fails to
promote SMC growth and S-phase entry or to inhibit p21Cip1 promoter
transactivation. In contrast, Id3a stimulates SMC
apoptosis and inhibits endogenous Id3 production.
Adenoviral delivery of Id3a inhibited lesion formation in balloon-injured
rat carotid arteries in vivo. These data describe a novel feedback loop
whereby intron retention generates an Id3 isoform that acts to limit SMC
growth during vascular lesion formation, providing the first evidence that
regulated intron retention can modulate a pathologic process in vivo.

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 8
AN 2005:118894 BIOSIS
DN PREV200500117085
TI Inhibition of ErbB2 causes mitochondrial dysfunction in cardiornyocytes -
Implications for herceptin-induced cardiomyopathy.
AU Grazette, Luanda P.; Boecker, Wolfgang; Matsui, Takashi; Semigran, Marc;
Force, Thomas L.; Hajjar, Roger J.; Rosenzweig, Anthony [Reprint Author]
CS Massachusetts Gen Hosp, 114 16th St,Room 2600, Charlestown, MA, 02129, USA
arosenzweig@partners.org
SO Journal of the American College of Cardiology, (December 7 2004) Vol. 44,
No. 11, pp. 2231-2238. print.
ISSN: 0735-1097 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 23 Mar 2005
Last Updated on STN: 23 Mar 2005
AB OBJECTIVES We investigated the effects of erbB2 inhibition by anti-erbB2
antibody on cardiomyocyte survival and mitochondrial function.
BACKGROUND ErbB2 is an important signal integrator for the epidermal
growth factor family of receptor tyrosine kinases. Herceptin, an
inhibitory antibody to the erbB2 receptor, is a potent
chemotherapeutic but causes cardiac toxicity. METHODS Primary cultures of
neonatal rat ventricular myocytes were exposed to anti-erbB2
antibody (Ab) (7.5 mug/ml) for up to 24 h. Cell viability,
mitochondrial function, and apoptosis were measured using multiple
complementary techniques. RESULTS ErbB2 inhibition was associated with a
dramatic increase in expression of the pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family protein
Bcl-xS and decreased levels of anti-apoptotic Bcl-xL.
There was a time-dependent increase in mitochondrial translocation and
oligomerization of bcl-associated protein (BAX), as indicated by
1,6-bismaleimidohexane crossfinking. The BAX oligomerization was
associated with cytochrome c release and caspase activation. These
alterations induced mitochondrial dysfunction, a loss of mitochondrial
membrane potential (psi) (76.9 +/- 2.4 vs. 51.7 +/- 0.1; p < 0.05; n = 4),
a 35% decline in adenosine triphosphate levels (p < 0.05), and a loss of

redox capacity (0.72 +/- 0.04 vs. 0.64 +/- 0.02; p < 0.01). Restoration
of Bcl-xL levels through transactivating regulatory
protein-mediated protein transduction prevented the decline in psi
mitochondrial reductase activity and cytosolic adenosine triphosphate.
CONCLUSIONS Anti-erbB2 activates the mitochondrial apoptosis pathway
through a previously undescribed modulation of Bcl-xL and -xS, causing
impairment of mitochondrial function and integrity and disruption of
cellular energetics. Copyright 2004 by the American College of Cardiology
Foundation.

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2004149956 EMBASE
TI Zn2+ binding to cysteine-rich domain of extracellular human
immunodeficiency virus type 1 Tat protein is associated with Tat
protein-induced apoptosis.
AU Misumi, Shogo; Takamune, Nobutoki; Ohtsubo, Yasuharu; Waniguchi, Kazuya;
Shoji, Shozo (correspondence)
CS Dept. of Pharmaceutical Biochemistry, Fac. of Med. and Pharmaceutical
Sci., Kumamoto University, Kumamoto 862-0973, Japan. shoji@gpo.kumamoto-u.
ac.jp
AU Shoji, Shozo (correspondence)
CS Dept. of Pharmaceutical Biochemistry, Kumamoto University, 5-1
Oe-Honmachi, Kumamoto 862-0973, Japan. shoji@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp
SO AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, (Mar 2004) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp.
297-304.
Refs: 54
ISSN: 0889-2229 CODEN: ARHRE7
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2004
Last Updated on STN: 22 Apr 2004
AB The Tat protein has several functional domains, one of which is the
cysteine-rich domain that is a highly conserved region in spite of the

presence of many subtypes of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1).
Although the cysteine-rich domain is a potential site for Zn2+ binding, it
is controversial whether Zn2+ is substantially essential for the structure
and activities of the Tat protein. To study the significance of Zn2+ in
the cysteine-rich domain of the Tat protein particularly released to the
extracellular space, we raised the monoclonal antibody (MAb)
5A4, which has an attractive property of recognizing the Zn2+-binding
Tat20-41 peptide but not the apo-Tat20-41 peptide. MAb 5A4 inhibited the
trans-activation of the HIV long terminal repeat (LTR) in
HeLa-CD4-LTR/β-gal cells induced by treatment with the recombinant
Tat protein, indicating that MAb 5A4 can recognize the full-length Tat
protein and inhibit its trans-activity. The antibody also
inhibited the apoptosis of Jurkat cells induced by
treatment with the released native-Tat-protein-containing supernatant from
the culture of HIV-1JRFL-infected cells. These results suggest that Zn2+,
whose structure is closely associated with not only the trans-activation
of HIV-LTR but also the induction of apoptosis, binds to the extracellular
native Tat protein. The Zn 2+-binding cysteine-rich domain therefore can
be a molecular target in the development of an anti-Tat vaccine and agents
for the control of extracellular-Tat-protein-mediated pathogenesis leading
to the progression of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2005:319380 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510114775
TI Transactivation of EGFR via HB-EGF shedding protects human
keratinocytes from UV-irradiation-induced apoptosis.
AU Tokumaru, S. [Reprint Author]; Shirakata, Y.; Tohyama, M.; Tsuda, T.; Tan,
E.; Yahata, Y.; Yamasaki, K.; Hanakawa, Y.; Sayama, K.; Hashimoto, K.
CS Ehime Univ, Matsuyama, Ehime 790, Japan
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (MAR 2004) Vol. 122, No. 3, pp.

A138.
Meeting Info.: 65th Annual Meeting of the
Society-for-Investigative-Dermatology. Providence, RI, USA.
April 28 -May
01, 2004. Soc Investigat Dermatol.
CODEN: JIDEAE. ISSN: 0022-202X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 25 Aug 2005
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2005

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All
rights
reserved on STN
AN 2003396862 EMBASE
TI A novel strategy using single-chain antibody to show the
importance of Bcl-2 in mast cell survival.
AU Razin, Ehud
CS Department of Biochemistry, Hebrew Univ. Hadassah Medical
School, PO Box
12272, Jerusalem 91120, Israel. ehudr@cc.huji.ac.il
AU Nissim, Ahuva (correspondence)
CS Bone and Joint Research Unit, Bart and the London, Qu. Mary's
Sch. of
Med./Dentistry, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6BQ, United
Kingdom.
a.nissim@mds.qmw.ac.uk
AU Cohen-Saidon, Cellina; Nechushtan, Hovav; Kahlon, Shira; Livni,
Nadav
SO Blood, (1 Oct 2003) Vol. 102, No. 7, pp. 2506-2512.
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0006-4971 CODEN: BLOOAW
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 23 Oct 2003
Last Updated on STN: 23 Oct 2003
AB Apoptosis or programmed cell death plays an important role in a
wide
variety of physiologic processes and is regulated by proteins of
the Bcl-2
family consisting of both antiapoptotic and proapoptotic
factors. The
direct involvement of the Bcl-2 protein family in the process of
mast cell
apoptosis has not been clarified. In the present work we have
used a

single-chain antibody (scFv) raised against Bcl-2 derived from a semisynthetic human phage-display antibody library. The addition of TAT sequence, which is responsible for translocation through the membrane, endows the anti-Bcl-2-scFv with the ability to penetrate living cells. Moreover, it specifically neutralizes Bcl-2 intracellularly by binding to the BH1 domain and eradicates its anti-apoptotic activity in 2 types of mast cells and in a human breast cancer cell line. .COPYRGT. 2003 by The American Society of Hematology.

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2002:869129 CAPLUS
DN 137:368548
TI Zinc finger-containing transcription factor KRC protein for modulating immune responses and screening immunomodulators
IN Glimcher, Laurie H.; Oukka, Mohamed
PA President & Fellows of Harvard College, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 164 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002090595	A1	20021114	WO 2002-US14166	20020503
WO 2002090595	A9	20030103		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002308605	A1	20021118	AU 2002-308605	20020503

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     US 20050026285       A1    20050203    US 2003-701401
20031103
     US 7615380           B2    20091110
     US 20070224653       A1    20070927    US 2006-578402
20061121
PRAI US 2001-288369P      P     20010503
     WO 2002-US14166      W     20020503
     US 2003-701401       A1    20031103
     WO 2004-US36641      W     20041103
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB   This invention demonstrates that KRC mols. (i.e. Kappa
Recognition
     Components) have multiple important functions as modulating
agents in
     regulating a wide variety of cellular processes including:
inhibiting
     NFκB  transactivation, increasing TNF-α induced
     apoptosis, inhibiting JNK activation, inhibiting
     endogenous TNF-α expression, promoting immune cell
proliferation and
     immune cell activation (e.g., in Th1 cells), activating IL-2
expression
     e.g., by activating the AP-1 transcription factor, activating
the Ras and
     Rac oncogenes, regulating PKC theta activity and increasing
actin polymerization
     The present invention also demonstrates that KRC interacts with
TRAF.
     Methods for identifying modulators of KRC activity are provided.
 Methods
     for modulating an immune response using agents that modulate KRC
activity
     are also provided.
RE.CNT  2      THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14  ANSWER 27 OF 40  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN   2002:123061  CAPLUS
DN   136:179006
TI   Human tumor suppressor ASP (apoptosis stimulating protein),
their natural
     inhibitor I-ASP and function in transactivation of p53
IN   Lu, Xin
PA   Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Switz.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 130 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.
DATE
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PI WO 2002012325 A2 20020214 WO 2001-GB3524
20010806
WO 2002012325 A3 20030306
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL,
PT, RO,
RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
US, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE,
CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,
TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG
CA 2417368 A1 20020214 CA 2001-2417368
20010806
AU 2001076515 A 20020218 AU 2001-76515
20010806
EP 1313762 A2 20030528 EP 2001-954168
20010806
EP 1313762 B1 20060705
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
CN 1446228 A 20031001 CN 2001-813859
20010806
CN 1310942 C 20070418
JP 2004525605 T 20040826 JP 2002-518296
20010806
AT 332309 T 20060715 AT 2001-954168
20010806
EP 1710582 A2 20061011 EP 2006-76277
20010806
EP 1710582 A3 20061102
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, FI, CY, TR
AU 2001276515 B2 20061012 AU 2001-276515
20010806
PT 1313762 E 20061130 PT 2001-954168
20010806
ES 2269430 T3 20070401 ES 2001-954168
20010806
CN 101187663 A 20080528 CN 2007-10079529
20010806
US 20040053262 A1 20040318 US 2003-343649
20030904

HK 1057377 A1 20061229 HK 2003-108730
20031128
US 20040228866 A1 20041118 US 2004-819095
20040405
PRAI GB 2000-19018 A 20000804
GB 2000-29996 A 20001208
GB 2001-12890 A 20010526
CN 2001-813859 A3 20010806
EP 2001-954168 A3 20010806
WO 2001-GB3524 W 20010806
US 2003-343649 A2 20030904
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB The invention relates to the identification of a new member of a
family of
tumor suppressor genes (apoptosis stimulating proteins, ASP's)
which
encode polypeptides capable of modulating the activity of p53 and
polypeptides, I-ASP, capable of modulating the activity of said
tumor
suppressor polypeptide. The invention related to tissue
distribution of
ASP proteins: both ASP-1 and ASP-2 mRNA are expressed in all the
human
tissues tested with the highest expression levels of ASP-1 and
ASP-2 in
heart, skeletal muscle and kidney. The invention demonstrates
that ASP-1
and ASP-2 specifically stimulate the transactivation function of
p53 on the promoters of Bax and PIG-3 and enhances the apoptotic
function
of all the members of p53 family, including p73 and p63. The
invention
also demonstrates that the pro-apoptotic function of ASP-1 and
ASP-2 may
be regulated by the natural inhibitor I-ASP. The invention also
demonstrates that the expression levels of ASP-1 and ASP-2 are
frequently
down regulated in human breast carcinomas and overexpression of
I-ASP is
detected in 8 of the tumor tissues compared to their normal
paired
controls. The invention further demonstrates that ability of
I-ASP to
inhibit p53-induced apoptosis may make cells more
resistant to cytotoxic effect of chemotherapy drugs.
OSC.G 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5
CITINGS)
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All
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reserved on STN
AN 2002308222 EMBASE
TI HIV-1-Tat protein activates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/AKT-dependent
survival pathways in Kaposi's sarcoma cells.
AU Deregibus, Maria Chiara; Cantaluppi, Vincenzo; Doublier, Sophie; Brizzi,
Maria Felice; Deambrosis, Ilaria; Albini, Adriana; Camussi, Giovanni
(correspondence)
CS Cattedra di Nefrologia, Dipartimento di Medicina Interna, Osp. Maggiore S.
Giovanni Battista, Corso Dogliotti 14, Torino 10126, Italy. giovanni.camus
si@unito.it
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (12 Jul 2002) Vol. 277, No. 28, pp.
25195-25202.
Refs: 53
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 3 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 2002
AB In this study we found that Tat protected vincristine-treated Kaposi's
sarcoma cells from apoptosis and from down-regulation of several
anti-apoptotic genes such as AKT-1, AKT-2, BCL2, BCL-XL,
and insulin-like growth factor I and induced the de novo expression of the
interleukin-3 gene. Moreover, we found that Tat enhanced phosphorylation
of AKT and BAD proteins. The inhibition of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
with two unrelated pharmacological inhibitors, wortmannin and LY294002,
abrogated both the anti-apoptotic effect and the
phosphorylation of AKT induced by Tat. After treatment with Tat, the AKT
enzymatic activity showed a biphasic increase: an early activation (15
min), independent from protein synthesis; and a delayed activation (24 h),
which was significantly decreased upon blockage of protein synthesis.
Experiments with a function blocking antivascular endothelial cell growth

factor receptor-2 antibody suggested that both the early and
delayed AKT activation and the protection from apoptosis were triggered by
the interaction of Tat with vascular endothelial cell growth factor
receptor-2. Moreover, experiments with function-blocking antibodies
directed against insulin-like growth factor I/insulin-like growth factor I
receptor or interleukin-3 indicated their involvement in the delayed
activation of AKT and their contribution to the anti-apoptotic effect of Tat on vincristine-treated Kaposi's sarcoma cells.

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2002305324 EMBASE
TI Hepatitis c virus core protein inhibits apoptosis via enhanced Bcl-xL expression.
AU Otsuka, Motoyuki; Kato, Naoya (correspondence); Taniguchi, Hiroyoshi;
Yoshida, Hideo; Goto, Tadashi; Shiratori, Yasushi; Omata, Masao
CS Department of Gastroenterology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of
Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan. kato-2im@h.u-tokyo.ac.jp
AU Kato, Naoya (correspondence)
CS Department of Gastroenterology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo,
7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan. kato-2im@h.u-tokyo.ac.jp
SO Virology, (2002) Vol. 296, No. 1, pp. 84-93.
Refs: 56
ISSN: 0042-6822 CODEN: VIRLAX
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 2002
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 2002
AB Previous studies indicated that hepatitis C virus core protein influences
cellular apoptosis. However, the precise mechanisms of the effects are
not fully understood. Therefore, in this study, we examined the
mechanisms of the effects on cell apoptosis by core protein, using
transiently transfected and magnetically collected core-producing HepG2

cells. First, to elucidate the target site of core protein in the
apoptotic pathway, we examined the activation of caspases after anti-Fas
antibody stimulation. Core protein inhibited the apoptotic
cascade downstream from caspase 8 and upstream from caspase 3. Next, to
clarify more direct mechanisms of this effect, mRNA levels of several
bcl-2-related genes were examined. An RNase protection assay showed that
the mRNA of bcl-xl increased in the core-producing cells. We showed that
this increase was mediated by the enhancement of bcl-x promoter activity
by core protein through an extracellular-regulated kinase pathway. These
results suggest that core protein inhibits apoptosis
at the mitochondria level through augmentation of Bcl-x expression,
resulting in an inhibition of caspase 3 activation. .COPYRGT. 2002
Elsevier Science (USA).

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
AN 2003:336906 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300336906
TI PPARgamma Ligand CDDO Induces Apoptosis in Leukemias Via Multiple
Apoptosis Pathways.
AU Konopleva, Marina [Reprint Author]; Lapillonne, Helene [Reprint Author];
Lee, Ruey-min [Reprint Author]; Wang, Rui-yu [Reprint Author]; Tsao, Twee
[Reprint Author]; McQueen, Teresa [Reprint Author]; Andreeff, Michael
[Reprint Author]
CS Blood and Marrow Transplantation, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson
Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA
SO Blood, (November 16 2002) Vol. 100, No. 11, pp. Abstract No. 2209. print.
Meeting Info.: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology.
Philadelphia, PA, USA. December 06-10, 2002. American Society of
Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English

ED Entered STN: 23 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jul 2003
AB The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARgamma) is a
member of the nuclear receptor family that activates transcription of
target genes. We have previously demonstrated that the synthetic
triterpenoid CDDO (2-cyano-3,12-dioxoolen-1,9-dien-28-oic acid), that
binds and transactivates PPARgamma, is a potent inducer of
apoptosis in both, myeloid and lymphoid leukemic cells. We have now
investigated the mechanisms of CDDO-induced apoptosis. CDDO induced early
mitochondrial depolarization followed by activation of caspases-8, -9 and
-3. In cells with low PPARgamma levels, overexpression of anti-
apoptotic Bcl-2 protected from CDDO-induced killing in HL-60/Bcl-2
cells, and inhibition of Bcl-2 via Bcl-2 antisense oligonucleotides or
Bcl-2 nonpeptidic inhibitor HA14-1 restored sensitivity to CDDO
cytotoxicity. To determine the criticality of caspase-8 activation, we
utilized Jurkat cells with mutated caspase-8 that are completely resistant
to Fas ligation by Fas agonistic antibody CH-11. These cells
were effectively killed by PPARgamma ligand CDDO, although to a lesser
degree than Jurkat cells with functional caspase-8. In the absence of
caspase-8, CDDO induced caspase-9 and caspase-3 cleavage. Similarly, CDDO
induced apoptosis in caspase-9 knockout mouse embryonic fibroblasts. To
examine potential direct effects of CDDO on mitochondria, we evaluated
cytochrome c release by CDDO in cell-free mitochondria. Both, CDDO and
PPARgamma ligand Rosiglitazone induced cytochrome c release in a
time-dependent fashion. The peripheral benzodiazepine receptor (PBR),
along with Bcl-2, is involved in the control of the mitochondrial
permeability transition complex. The combination of CDDO with PBR
antagonist PK11195 (100nM), that does not induce apoptosis on its own,
caused significantly increased induction of apoptosis in HL-60 cells (CDDO
1 muM, 45%; CDDO+PK11195, 82%). cDNA array analysis (Affymetrix)
demonstrated that CDDO caused downregulation of the genes involved in

mitochondrial control in HL-60 and in MCF-7 breast cancer cells, including
Bcl-2, ATP synthase H+ transporting mitochondrial F1 complex delta subunit
and PBR-associated protein 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of
apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF) which has been implicated in nuclear
fragmentation as result of translocation from damaged mitochondria into
the nucleus, showed CDDO-induced translocation of AIF from the cytosol to
the nucleus. In summary, CDDO induces apoptosis via both, extrinsic and
intrinsic apoptosis pathways and is capable of initiating
caspase-independent cell death as a result of direct effects on
mitochondria. These results suggest that novel PPARgamma ligands, in
particular CDDO, have promise as novel therapy for leukemias and other
malignancies with documented deficiencies of different apoptosis
checkpoints.

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2001277757 EMBASE
TI Circulating natural IgM antibodies and their corresponding human cord
blood cell-derived Mabs specifically combat the Tat protein of HIV.
AU Rodman, T.C., Dr. (correspondence); Lutton, J.D.; Jiang, S.; Al-Kouatly,
H.B.; Winston, R.
CS Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021, United
States. rodmant@rockefeller.edu
SO Experimental Hematology, (2001) Vol. 29, No. 8, pp. 1004-1009.
Refs: 33
ISSN: 0301-472X CODEN: EXHEBH
PUI S 0301-472X(01)00678-6
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 23 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Aug 2001
AB Objective: IgM antibodies reactive with each of two specifically defined

sequences of HIV Tat protein have been identified in sera from both HIV+ and normal (HIV-) humans. This study was designed to confirm that those antibodies are innate immune factors capable of restriction of specific mechanisms of HIV pathogenicity attributed to the Tat protein. Materials and Methods: Antibody-secreting hybridomas were generated from human cord blood cells and processed for monoclonality. Those Mabs reactive with each of the sequences of Tat with which the circulating antibodies are reactive were isolated and their heavy and light chains identified and DNA sequenced. Pools of IgM isolated from blood of normal humans, chimpanzees, rhesus macaques, and mice and the isolated Tat reactive Mabs were tested for capacity to inhibit Tat-induced human T-cell apoptosis. Results: Human and chimpanzee IgM pools, as well as the human cord blood cell-derived Mabs, showed a definite capacity to inhibit the Tat-induced apoptosis, while the IgM pools of rhesus macaques or of mice did not. Conclusion: These studies establish that the circulating IgM of normal humans include innate antibodies capable of restriction of HIV Tat-induced pathogenesis. That capacity is shared by chimpanzee IgM but not by IgM of other primates or of mice. The identification of those human circulating antibodies as innate is confirmed by the display of similar epitopic identity and apoptosis inhibition capacity by Mabs from human cord blood cell hybridomas. Thus, the arsenal of human cord blood cell hybridomas provides a resource by which, specifically, the potential therapeutic role of the identified HIV Tat-reactive Mabs and, broadly, the fundamental role of innate antibodies in infection control may be explored. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2001 International Society for Experimental Hematology.

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 9

AN 2001:112741 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100112741
TI Transactivation-deficient p73alpha (p73DELTAexon2) inhibits apoptosis and competes with p53.
AU Fillippovich, Igor; Sorokina, Natasha; Gatei, Magtouf; Haupt, Ygal; Hobson, Karen; Moallem, Eli; Spring, Kevin; Mould, Michelle; McGuckin, Michael A.; Lavin, Martin F.; Khanna, Kum Kum [Reprint author]
CS Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD, 4029, Australia
SO Oncogene, (25 January, 2001) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 514-522. print. CODEN: ONCNES. ISSN: 0950-9232.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 2002
AB p73 has recently been identified as a structural and functional homolog of the tumor suppressor protein p53. Overexpression of p53 activates transcription of p53 effector genes, causes growth inhibition and induced apoptosis. We describe here the effects of a tumor-derived truncated transcript of p73alpha (p73DELTAexon2) on p53 function and on cell death. This transcript, which lacks the acidic N-terminus corresponding to the transactivation domain of p53, was initially detected in a neuroblastoma cell line. Overexpression of p73DELTAexon2 partially protects lymphoblastoid cells against apoptosis induced by anti-Fas antibody or cisplatin. By cotransfecting p73DELTAexon2 with wild-type p53 in the p53 null line Saos 2, we found that this truncated transcript reduces the ability of wild-type p53 to promote apoptosis. This anti-apoptotic effect was also observed when p73DELTAexon2 was co-transfected with full-length p73 (p73alpha). This was further substantiated by suppression of p53 transactivation of the effector gene p21/Waf1 in p73DELTAexon2 transfected cells and by inhibition of expression of a reporter gene under the control of the p53 promoter. Thus, this truncated form of p73 can act as a dominant-negative agent towards transactivation by p53 and p73alpha, highlighting the potential implications of these findings for p53 signaling pathway. Furthermore, we demonstrate the existence of a p73DELTAexon2 transcript in a very significant proportion (46%) of breast

cancer cell lines. However, a large spectrum of normal and malignant
tissues need to be surveyed to determine whether this transdominant p73
variant occurs in a tumor-specific manner.

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
reserved on STN
AN 2001006308 EMBASE
TI Smad7 is induced by CD40 and protects WEHI 231 B-lymphocytes from
transforming growth factor-β-induced growth inhibition and
apoptosis.
AU Patil, S.; Wildey, G.M.; Brown, T.L.; Choy, L.; Derynck, R.;
Howe, P.H.
(correspondence)
CS Dept. of Cell Biology, Lerner Research Institute, Cleveland
Clinic
Foundation, Cleveland, OH 44195, United States. howep@ccf.org
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (8 Dec 2000) Vol. 275, No. 49,
pp.
38363-38370.
Refs: 59
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 11 Jan 2001
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2001
AB Transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) is a potent inducer of
apoptosis in B-lymphocytes and is essential for immune
regulation and
maintenance of self-tolerance. Here we show that concomitant
signaling
through CD40 sustains proliferation and rescues the premature B
cell line
WEHI 231 from both TGF-β-induced and anti-IgM-induced
apoptosis. The
anti-apoptotic effect of CD40 is associated with the
transcriptional activation of the inhibitory Smad7 protein. The
transactivation of Smad7 by CD40 is NFκB-dependent in that
pharmacological inhibitors of this pathway,
N-tosyl-L-phenylalanine
chloromethyl ketone and pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate, abrogate
CD40-induced
Smad7 expression. Ectopic overexpression of Smad7 inhibited
Smad2
activation, TGF-β-mediated growth inhibition, and
apoptosis in WEHI 231 cells. Consistent with this result,
dominant negative interference with Smad2 and Smad3 function also

inhibited TGF-β-induced apoptosis. The inhibitory
effects of Smad7 overexpression were specific to TGF-β-induced
apoptosis and were without effect on anti-IgM-induced cell
death. These
results suggest a mechanism of suppression of TGF-β-induced
apoptosis
by CD40, mediated through activation of NF-κB and, consequently,
induction of Smad7 expression.

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson
Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 10
AN 2000:376444 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000376444
TI Direct transactivation of the anti-apoptotic
gene apolipoprotein J (Clusterin) by B-MYB.
AU Cervellera, Maria; Raschella, Giuseppe; Santilli, Giorgia;
Tanno, Barbara;
Ventura, Andrea; Mancini, Camillo; Sevignani, Cinzia;
Calabretta, Bruno;
Sala, Arturo [Reprint author]
CS Laboratory of Molecular Pharmacology and Pathology, Consorzio
Mario Negri
Sud, 66030, S. Maria Imbaro, Italy
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (July 14, 2000) Vol. 275, No.
28, pp.
21055-21060. print.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Sep 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002
AB B-MYB is a ubiquitously expressed transcription factor involved
in the
regulation of cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation.
In an
attempt to isolate B-MYB-regulated genes that may explain the
role of
B-MYB in cellular processes, representational difference
analysis was
performed in neuroblastoma cell lines with different levels of
B-MYB
expression. One of the genes, the mRNA levels of which were
enhanced in
B-MYB expressing cells, was ApoJ/ClusterinSGP-2/TRMP-2
(ApoJ/Clusterin),
previously implicated in regulation of apoptosis and tumor
progression.
Here we show that the human ApoJ/Clusterin gene contains a Myb
binding
site in its 5' flanking region, which interacts with bacterially
synthesized B-MYB protein and mediates B-MYB-dependent

transactivation of the ApoJ/Clusterin promoter in transient transfection assays. Endogenous ApoJ/Clusterin expression is induced in mammalian cell lines following transient transfection of a B-MYB cDNA. Blockage of secreted clusterin by a monoclonal antibody results in increased apoptosis of neuroblastoma cells exposed to the chemotherapeutic drug doxorubicin. Thus, activation of ApoJ/Clusterin by B-MYB may be an important step in the regulation of apoptosis in normal and diseased cells.

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2000:529878 CAPLUS
DN 133:220764
TI Requirement for glycogen synthase kinase-3β in cell survival and NF-κB activation
AU Hoeflich, Klaus P.; Luo, Juan; Ruble, Elizabeth A.; Tsao, Ming-Sound; Jin, Ou; Woodgett, James R.
CS Ontario Cancer Institute/Princess Margaret Hospital, Toronto, ON, M5G 2M9, Can.
SO Nature (London) (2000), 406(6791), 86-90
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
PB Nature Publishing Group
DT Journal
LA English
AB Glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK-3)-α and -β are dosely related protein-serine kinases, which act as inhibitory components of Wnt signalling during embryonic development and cell proliferation in adult tissues. Insight into the physiol. function of GSK-3 has emerged from genetic anal. in Drosophila, Dictyostelium and yeast. Here, we show that disruption of the murine GSK-3β gene results in embryonic lethality caused by severe liver degeneration during mid-gestation, a phenotype consistent with excessive tumor necrosis factor (TNF) toxicity, as observed in mice lacking genes involved in the activation of the transcription factor activation NF-κB. GSK-3β-deficient embryos were rescued by inhibition of TNF using an anti-TNF-α antibody. Fibroblasts from GSK-3β-deficient embryos were hypersensitive to TNF-α and showed reduced NF-κB function. Lithium treatment (which inhibits GSK-3) sensitized wild-type fibroblasts to TNF and inhibited transactivation of NF-κB. The early steps

leading to NF-κB activation (degradation of I-κB and translocation of NF-κB to the nucleus) were unaffected by the loss of GSK-3β, indicating that NF-κB is regulated by GSK-3β at the level of the transcriptional complex. Thus, GSK-3β facilitates NF-κB function.

OSC.G 481 THERE ARE 481 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (482 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1999:405078 CAPLUS
DN 131:54784
TI Human p53 regulatory protein RB18A and cDNA and compositions and methods for treatment of diseases and infections
IN Frade, Raymond
PA Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM), Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9931231	A1	19990624	WO 1998-EP8560	19981214
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2315275	A1	19990624	CA 1998-2315275	19981214
EP 1037992	A1	20000927	EP 1998-966428	19981214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6818744	B1	20041116	US 2000-581472	20000814
US 20040052794	A1	20040318	US 2003-425970	20030430
PRAI EP 1997-403051	A	19971215		
WO 1998-EP8560	W	19981214		
US 2000-581472	B3	20000814		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB This invention relates to a 205-kilodalton protein called RB18A (Recognized By PAb1801 moAntibody), which is a p53 regulatory protein, to

the nucleotide sequence encoding said protein, and to the diagnostic and
therapeutic applications thereof, in particular for the diagnosis,
prevention or treatment of neoplasia. Although the RB18A cDNA was
identified by anti-p53 antibody PAb1801, there was no
significant homol. with p53 at the level of nucleotide or protein
sequence. RB18A shared many functional properties with p53, i.e.,
DNA-binding, homo-oligomerization, binding to p53 and activation of
sequence-specific DNA-binding by p53. The functional domains of RB18A
were mapped. RB18A increased the in vivo half-life of p53. The RB18A
gene was mapped to 17q21. RB18A transactivated the IGF-BP3
promoter in vivo. RB18A also inhibited p53-induced
apoptosis.
OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 37 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1998:210854 CAPLUS
DN 128:279573
OREF 128:55253a,55256a
TI Nucleic acid molecules coding for tumor suppressor proteins Bop1/ZAC and
their diagnostic and therapeutic uses
IN Spengler, Dietmar; Journot, Laurent
PA Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Forderung der Wissenschaften E.V., Germany;
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; Spengler, Dietmar; Journot,
Laurent
SO PCT Int. Appl., 125 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9813489	A1	19980402	WO 1997-EP5198	19970922
W: CA, JP, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5876972	A	19990302	US 1996-718661	19960923

CA 2266427 A1 19980402 CA 1997-2266427
19970922
EP 935653 A1 19990818 EP 1997-910329
19970922
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, FI
JP 2001501469 T 20010206 JP 1998-515249
19970922
PRAI US 1996-718661 A 19960923
WO 1997-EP5198 W 19970922
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB Described are novel proteins having the biol. activity of a tumor
suppressor protein and nucleic mols. coding for such proteins.
Methods
for the isolation of nucleic acid mols. encoding tumor
suppressor proteins
as well as nucleic acid mols. obtainable by said method are also
provided.
The novel expression cloning technique relies on the
transcriptional
induction of a gene coding for a G-protein coupled receptor
which in its
activated form stimulates the cAMP signaling pathway which in
turn results
in the induction of cAMP responsive gene. Structural anal. of
Bop1
demonstrated features compatible with a transcription factor
composed of a
N-terminal seven zinc-finger DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal
transactivation domain. The overall identity between murine
Bop1,
also called ZAC, and human ZAC coding sequences was 74.6% at the
nucleotide level and 68.5% at the amino acid level. Bop1
displays the
ability to suppress tumor cell proliferation which could be
demonstrated
by the constitutive and induced expression of said protein in
transfected
tumor cells. Furthermore, Bop1 is capable of inhibiting
anchorage-independent growth, suppress tumor formation of
transformed
cells injected in nude mice, induces apoptosis resulting in
inhibition of tumor cell growth, induces G1 arrest of the cell
cycle, and acts as a nuclear transcription factor. Further,
vectors
comprising said nucleic mols. wherein the nucleic acid mols. are
operatively linked to regulatory elements allowing expression in
prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells can be used for the
production of
polypeptides encoded by said nucleic acid mols. which have tumor
suppressor activity. Pharmaceutical and diagnostic compns. are
provided

comprising the nucleic acid mols. of the invention and/or comprising a
nucleic acid mol. which is complementary to such a nucleic acid mol.
Described are also compns. which comprise polypeptides encoded by the
described nucleic acid mols. which have tumor suppressor activity and/or
an antibody specifically recognizing such polypeptides.
OSC.G 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1999:382 CAPLUS
DN 130:180854
TI The hepatitis B virus HBx protein inhibits caspase 3 activity
AU Gottlob, Katrin; Fulco, Marcilla; Levrero, Massimo; Graessmann, Adolf
CS Institut fur Molekularbiologie und Biochemie, Freien Universitat Berlin
Arnimallee, Berlin, 14195, Germany
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1998), 273(50), 33347-33353
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
AB The hepatitis B virus-encoded HBx protein coactivates transcription of
viral and cellular genes, and it is believed to play an important role in
hepatitis B virus-related liver cancer. HBx has been shown to alter the
coordinated balance between proliferation and programmed cell death, being
able to either induce or block apoptosis. Here, the authors demonstrate
for the first time that the HBx is a potent caspase 3 inhibitor. Rat
fibroblasts (REV2) and hepatoma cells (Hep) synthesizing the HBx protein
were resistant to various apoptotic stimuli such as growth factor
depletion, tumor necrosis factor α, or anti-Fas antibodies
administration. In these cells, HBx prevented DNA fragmentation and cell
death in the absence of de novo protein synthesis, with a similar
efficiency as the competitive caspase 3 substrates inhibitors VAD-FMK and
DEVD-FMK. Protein exts. obtained from the HBx pos. cells contained a very
low caspase activity, and addition of anti-HBx antibody restored

the endogenous caspase activity. To obtain a functional map of the
anti-caspase activity of HBx, various cell lines were established that
synthesized either N-terminally or C-terminally truncated HBx mols. These
gene dissection expts. revealed that the regions required for the
anti-caspase activity overlap with the two known transactivation
domains of HBx.
OSC.G 86 THERE ARE 86 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (86 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1998:369896 CAPLUS
DN 129:107319
OREF 129:22013a,22016a
TI Activation of nuclear factor κB: potential role in
metallothionein-mediated mitogenic response
AU Abdel-Mageed, Asim B.; Agrawal, Krishna C.
CS Department of Pharmacology, Tulane Cancer Center, Tulane University School
of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA
SO Cancer Research (1998), 58(11), 2335-2338
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB The antiapoptotic response and enhanced cellular proliferation observed in
neoplastic cells on overexpression of metallothionein (MT) have been well
documented. We have investigated the mechanisms associated with this
phenomenon by using MT inducers that increased MT transcripts and
stimulated growth in MCF-7 cells. A MT antisense phosphorothioate
oligonucleotide inhibited growth induction by >50%, suggesting a potential
role of MT in mediating the mitogenic effects of these agents. Mobility
shift assays using oligonucleotides encompassing the consensus nuclear
factor κB (NFκB) binding site and anti-MT antibody
revealed activation and a specific interaction of NFκB with MT.
Cotransfection expts. using expression and reporter constructs
demonstrated that MT caused transactivation of NFκB. Gel
shift assays using purified proteins showed a specific interaction between
MT and the p50 subunit of NFκB. These data indicate that MT may be

involved in the interaction of NFκB with the DNA-binding domain and
further suggest a potential role for NFκB in mediating the
antiapoptotic effects of MT.
OSC.G 81 THERE ARE 81 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (82 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 11
AN 1998:42956 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800042956
TI Induction of nitric oxide synthase is involved in the mechanism of
Fas-mediated apoptosis in haemopoietic cells.
AU Selleri, Carmine; Sato, Tadatsugu; Raiola, Anna Maria; Rotoli, Bruno;
Young, Neal S.; Maciejewski, Jaroslaw P. [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Internal Med., Univ. Nevada, Reno, Howard Med. Build. 320, Reno, NV
89557-0046, USA
SO British Journal of Haematology, (Dec. 1, 1997) Vol. 99, No. 3, pp.
481-489. print.
CODEN: BJHEAL. ISSN: 0007-1048.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jan 1998
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 1998
AB Induction of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and production of the toxic
metabolite nitric oxide (NO) is one of the interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma)
and tumour necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) regulated effector mechanisms
that can lead to apoptosis of haemopoietic progenitor cells. Fas-receptor
(Fas-R) expression can be stimulated by IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha.
Transactivation of iNOS, and possibly Fas-R promoters, by
interferon regulatory factor-1 expressed in response to IFN-gamma may be a
part of the iNOS transduction pathway. We investigated whether the
effects of Fas-R triggering in haemopoietic cells were mediated by NO. On
Western blotting, we observed that Fas-receptor agonist, monoclonal
antibody CH11, enhanced expression of iNOS. As shown by the
reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, CH11 also induced iNOS

mRNA expression in purified CD34+ cells. To determine whether NO was involved in Fas-mediated apoptosis we inhibited iNOS-catalysed production of NO using anti-sense (AS) oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) directed against iNOS mRNA. After culture of haemopoietic cells in the presence of AS-ODN, iNOS expression decreased and was no longer enhanced by Fas. This effect was associated with the prevention of Fas-mediated apoptosis, as determined by a DNA fragmentation and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase staining. In colony assays, specific AS-oligonucleotides prevented FAS-mediated inhibition of colony formation by total bone marrow and CD34+ progenitor cells. Our data suggest that the inhibitory effects of Fas, including induction of apoptosis, are mediated by effector mechanisms that may be similar to those described for IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha.

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-13.12	-13.12

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